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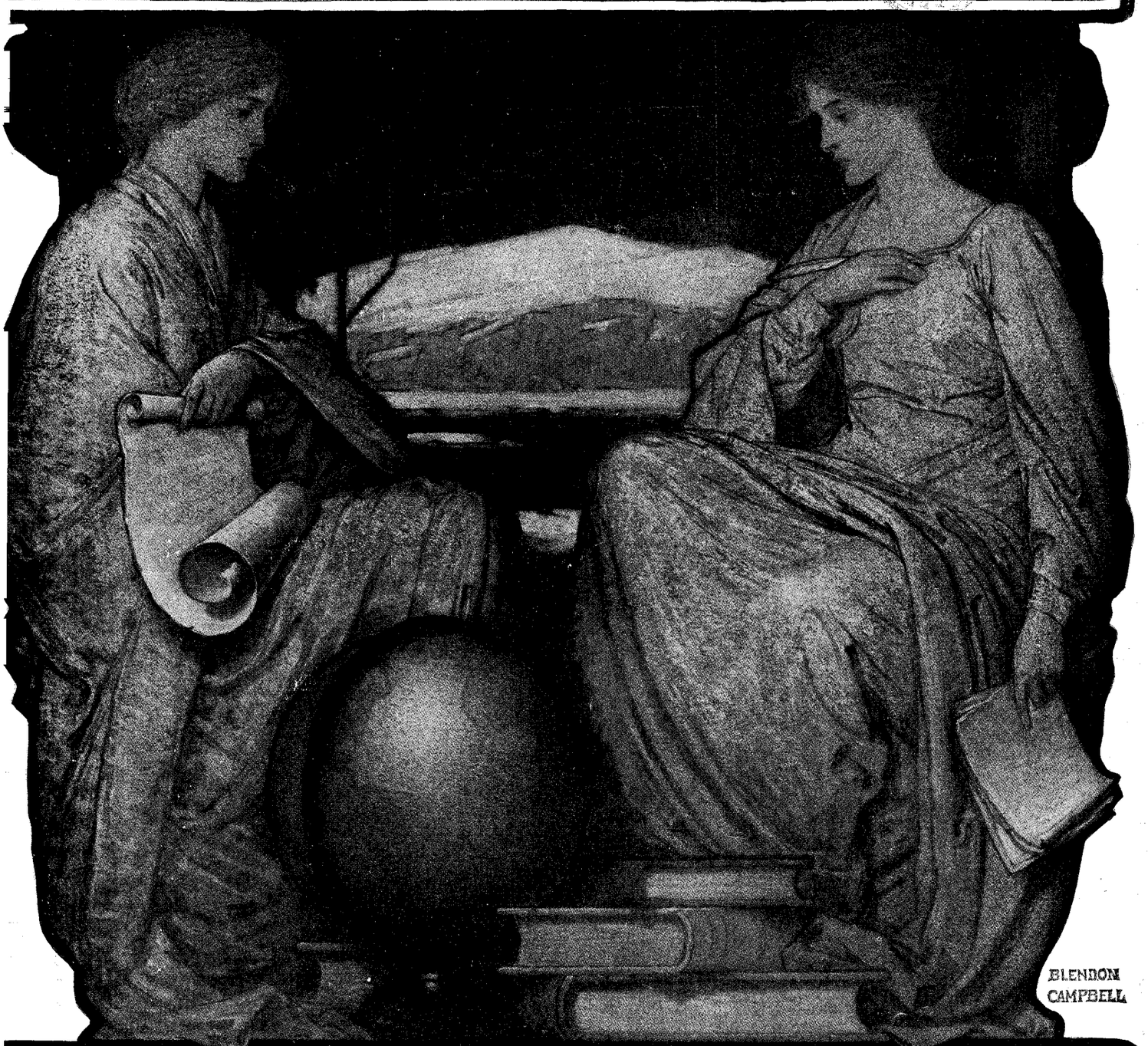

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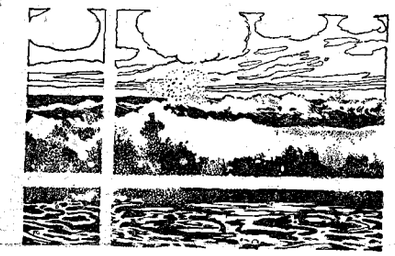

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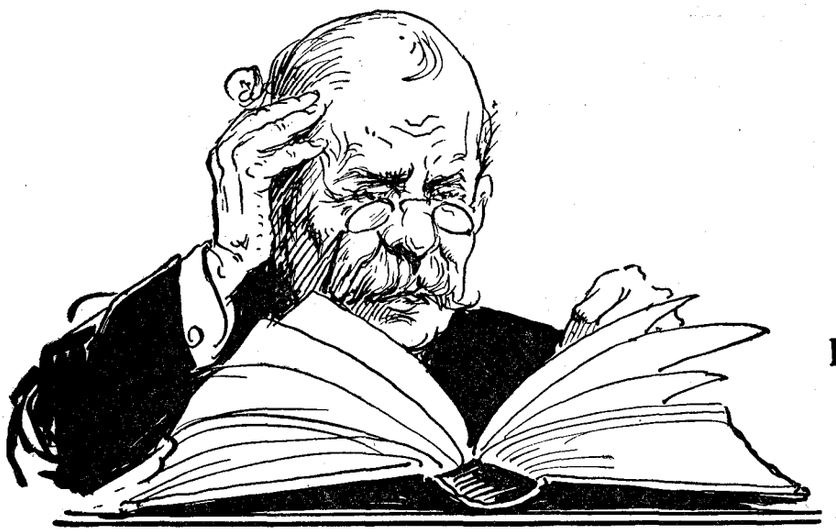

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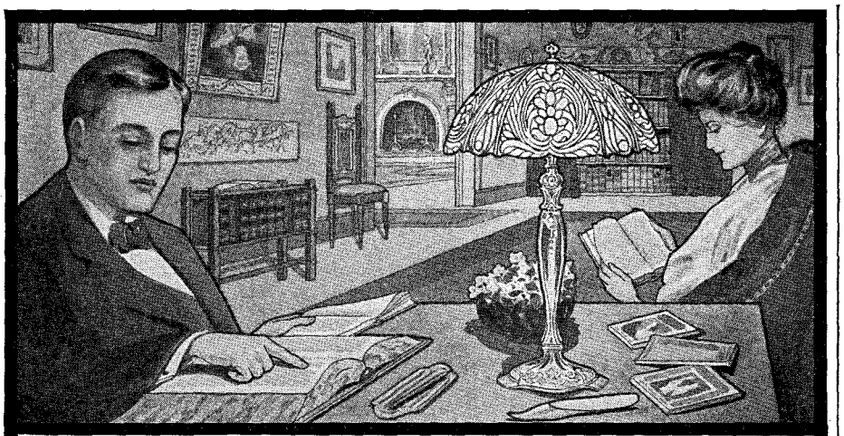

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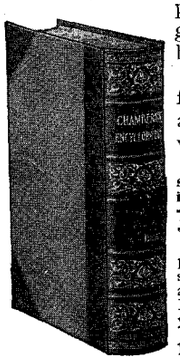

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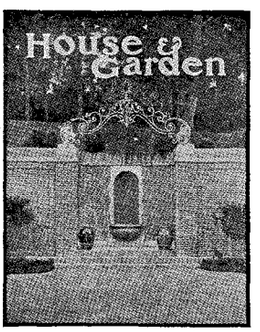

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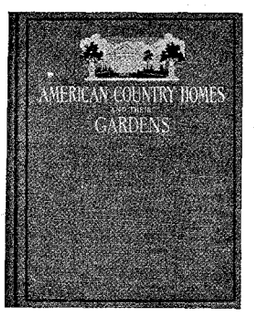

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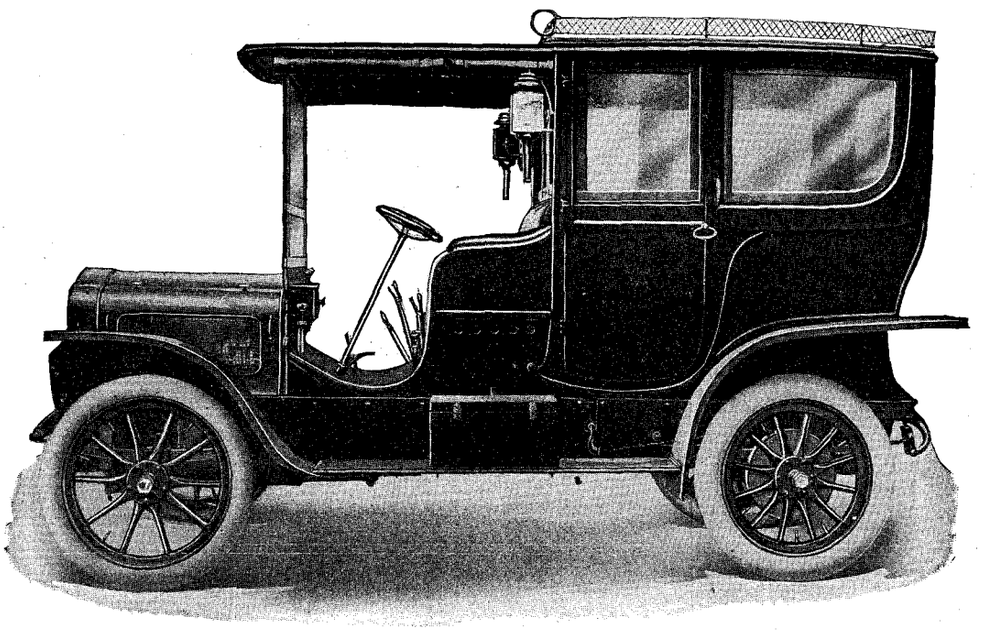

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

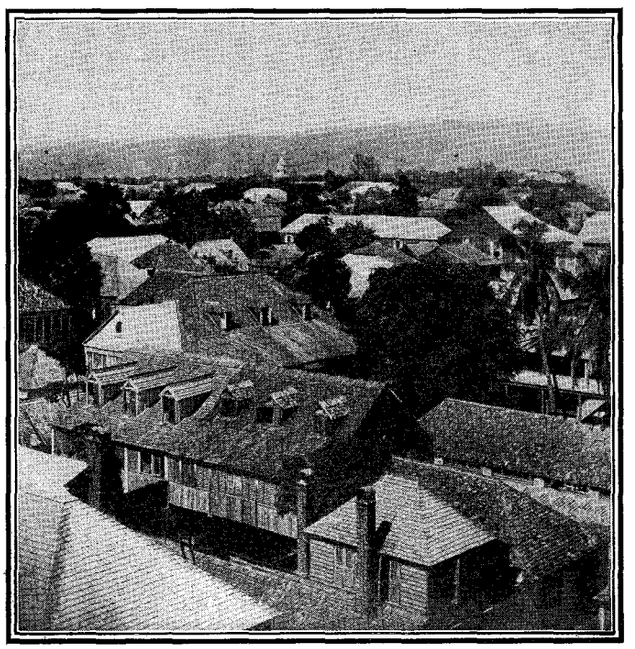
PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

VOL. XXXIV., NO. 4 NEW YORK, JANUARY 26, 1907 WHOLE NUMBER, 875

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE KINGSTON EARTHQUAKE.

KINGSTON'S disaster convinces many papers that a critical period in the shrinking of the earth's crust has been reached. It is about a year and a half since an earthquake destroyed eighteen villages in Calabria, Italy, sacrificing thousands of lives. A few months later the earth heaved in Ecuador, a monster tidal-wave devastated the city of Esmeralda, and four small islands off Port Limones sank out of sight. Close upon the heels of this shake-up came the earthquake in the island of Formosa, which levied its toll of thousands of human lives. Then, with little interval between, the great cities of San Francisco and Valparaiso were razed to the ground by seismic convulsions. Since then Stockholm has been gently rocked by an earthquake, and the instruments at Apia have recorded a submarine shock "that for violence," say the despatches, "has not been equaled so far as the registries of instruments go." "The last year and a half," says the New York *Tribune*, "will probably go down to history as one of the most disastrous periods for earthquake activity in the records of the human race."



A PORTION OF KINGSTON, SHOWING PREVAILING TYPE OF HOUSES.

Details of Kingston's catastrophe, as far as they can be unraveled at present from conflicting press despatches, tell a story such as the past year has made only too familiar. We read of the sudden tremor of the earth while the daytime traffic was busiest, the collapse of buildings, the artificial night caused by the dust-choked atmosphere, and the fire sweeping irresistibly among the wreckage. The killed, it appears, are chiefly negroes. Reports differ as to the number of fatalities, estimates ranging from less than five hundred to more than a thousand. A striking feature of the disaster is found in the repeated rumor that the whole city is in danger of slipping into the sea—a fate which long ago befell its neighbor, Port Royal. It appears that the docks have already sunk, but the New York *Times* sees little cause for panic in the fact. We there read:

"The danger at Kingston has apparently little or nothing to do with present volcanic action. The island, like so many others in the West Indies, consists of a mountain forced up from the deep sea. The tropic rains have brought down from the heights detritus which tends to accumulate at and just beyond the sea-line. Thus a broad alluvial plain has been formed, resting on the steep slope from mountain-top to sea-bottom, and once in a while this unsecured mass of earth slips down a little, just enough to make it stable again for a few or many decades. After all, Kingston is safe enough as a place of residence."

The American, of the same city, goes more fully into the matter:

"Similar subsidences following great earthquakes have been observed in many cases before. At the terrible Lisbon earthquake the quays along the harbor edge sank beneath the sea, carrying with them many vessels that were moored there and drowning thousands of people. In one of the great Calabrian earthquakes the ground over a vast area sank to such a degree that hundreds of small lakes and morasses were formed. In the earthquakes around Madrid, and in the Mississippi Valley in 1812, an immense extent of territory sank many feet, and a temporary and local reversal of the current of the Mississippi was produced by this sudden change of level.

"These sinkings are the result of what geologists call an 'inthrow,' occurring in the rocks beneath the surface. The effect is to leave the superincumbent strata unsupported, and they sink down into the cavity beneath. The general cause of the inthrows and subsidences is the shrinkage of the nucleus of the globe, through cooling. As it shrinks it leaves the crust above supported mainly by its own rigidity, and then, wherever lines of weakness exist, like that running through the Caribbean Sea, a breakdown is liable to occur.

"On the other hand, in certain localities there appears to be a tendency of the earth's crust to rise instead of sinking after an earthquake. This is notably the case off the west coast of South America. Whenever there has been a great earthquake there the coast has been observed to be lifted, sometimes to the extent of many feet. Since the Valparaiso earthquake of last August observations have shown a rise of as much as twelve feet along some parts of the coast. But whether the result is a rising or a sinking of the crust, the general cause is believed to be the same, namely, the shrinkage of the interior and the consequent buckling of the outer shell of the earth as it settles upon the shrunken nucleus."

Many papers recall Kingston's long list of earlier misfortunes, and the New York *Journal of Commerce* goes so far as to suggest

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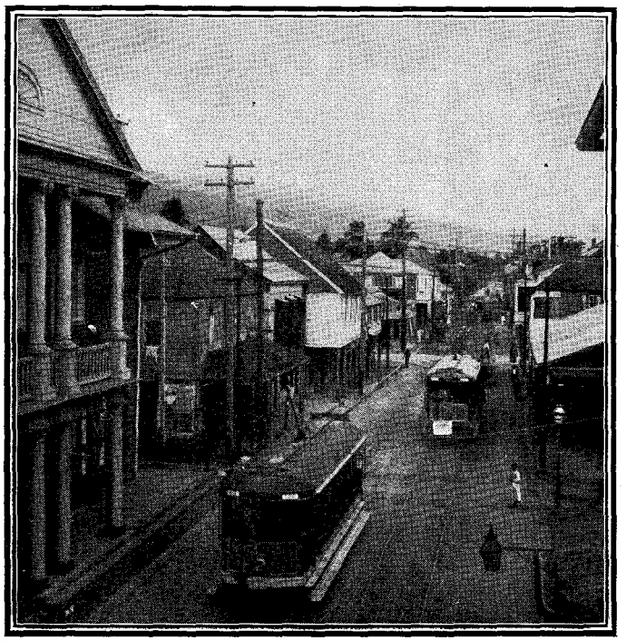
that "it may be well to consider whether a harbor on a more stable part of the coast can not be made available for commercial and naval purposes." Says the New York *Evening Mail*, however:

"Jamaica negroes have a proverb that, 'if snakes bite you, when you see a lizard you run.' But it is not so with the West Indian



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HARBOR STREET, KINGSTON.

fatalistic philosophers. Oft burned, they do not seem to dread the fire. What Kingston has done in the past it will do again. None of the people of the island of perfect beauty will be frightened into exile. Kingston is a very phenix among cities and has the habit of renascence.

"Thrice swept by fire, thrice laid waste by hurricanes, and thrice shattered by earthquakes of extreme severity, its people always have set calmly to work rebuilding a still fairer city upon the ruins of the one wrecked. Wonder that folk cling to their homes upon the slopes of Vesuvius, Mont Pelée, and Mauna Lao and that uneasiness is absent from the minds of men in San Francisco and Valparaiso may well cease when the history of Kingston is read.

"Near the Jamaican city stands a tombstone shown to all tourists. It tells of a seventeenth-century worthy named Galdy, who was swallowed by the earth when the first shock came on the day of Port Royal's death. But a second quake caused the ground that had closed over the engulfed Galdy to reopen. The shock shot him high in air and cast him into the sea. He swam to safety and lived forty years after, a hale old man.

"Galdy's fortune will be Kingston's. The plight of its people calls for sympathy and prompt aid from this country as well as England. But the temper of the people has been proved in the past, and Kingston again will be a capital of beauty in a land of unsurpassed charm."

First aid from outside was rendered by two American battleships under Rear-Admiral Davis, who hastened to render such help as he could "for the cause," to quote his own words, "of common humanity." The unforeseen result of his prompt and friendly action was an incident deplored alike by the American and the English press. Governor Swettenham, after thanking Admiral Davis for the assistance given and offered, requested him "to reembark the working party and all parties which your kindness prompted you to land." The Governor's surprizing letter goes on to say in part:

"It is no longer a question of humanity; all the dead died days ago, and the work of giving them burial is merely one of convenience. . . . . .

"I believe the police surveillance of the city is adequate for the protection of private property. I may remind your Excellency that not long ago it was discovered that thieves had lodged in and pillaged the residence of some New York millionaire during his absence in the summer; but this would not have justified a British Admiral landing an armed party and assisting the New York police."

The New York *Times* characterizes Governor Swettenham's course as "inexplicable," and the incident as "most unpleasant," while its namesake of London finds no excuse for him unless it be that he was "unstrung by the terrible events." The Governor "made a deplorable blunder," says the London *Daily Mail;* and "deplorable" is the adjective used by practically all the London papers. "Should Swettenham's action be as inexcusable as appears," says *The Daily Express*, "the Government would do well to supersede him and offer diplomatic regrets to Washington without delay."

THE LIMITED SUBSIDY BILL.

BY throwing overboard the cause of cargo subvention, and retaining only the provision for a mail subsidy, a ship-subsidy bill has at last won its way past the Committee on Merchant Marine, and is now waiting to learn its fate from the House. Its friends and its enemies alike anticipate that a stiff battle will be waged around it. The compromise measure, known as the Littauer Limited Subsidy bill, provides for seven subsidies. These are for lines of steamers to ply between the Atlantic coast and Rio and Argentina; from a port on the Gulf coast to Colon; from a port on the west coast of the United States to Panama, Peru, and Chile; from a port on the Pacific coast to Japan, China, and the Philippines; and from San Francisco to Hawaii, Samoa, and Australia. The appropriations called for aggregate $3,750,000, to be apportioned among the several proposed lines according to the length of the route and other considerations. A naval reserve clause gives the Government the right to use any ships that may be built under the provisions of the act as part of its military force upon the high seas. The Littauer bill is approved by the President and the Speaker, and a dispatch from Washington states that members from the Middle West who have always opposed a subsidy bill are "rapidly coming around" to the support of the measure in what the New York *Commercial* calls its "emasculated" form. The Springfield *Republican* thinks that it may be defended "not merely as warding off a worse policy, but to some degree upon its merits." It goes on to say:

"It is highly desirable as a matter of general public interest that a direct and expeditious mail service should be established between United States ports and South America and the Orient. This would be not only helpful to trade, but helpful to the promotion of closer and more friendly political relations with these other countries. If such a service can not be had without liberal payments from the Government for mail carriage, then the Government may well make such payments. . . . . .

"We must not forget, however, that closer commercial relations with outside countries depend far more upon concessions in tariff taxes than upon any subsidy concessions. It is wasteful folly to undertake the stimulation of exterior trade with any country through subsidy payments to steamship lines when maintaining all the time high customs taxes on the trade which the subsidized lines would bring in. One consideration to be urged in favor of the mail payments provided by the House bill is that they will tend to create a shipping and commercial interest hostile to the continuance of the present tariff policy."

The New York *Evening Post* points out a possible embarrassment that may result from the passage of the bill:

"The bill appears to contemplate the building of new vessels and the establishing of new lines, but gives no guaranty that the subsidy will not be paid to those already in existence. Indeed, the description of the trans-Pacific routes is ingeniously made so as to fit the present Hill and Harriman lines of steamships. How will Congress like to see the President prosecuting Harriman as a law-defying railway magnate, and at the same moment urging a gift to him out of the Treasury?"

The Boston *Herald* thinks that if the Littauer bill becomes law "the movement to enlarge its scope will promptly begin, and, the

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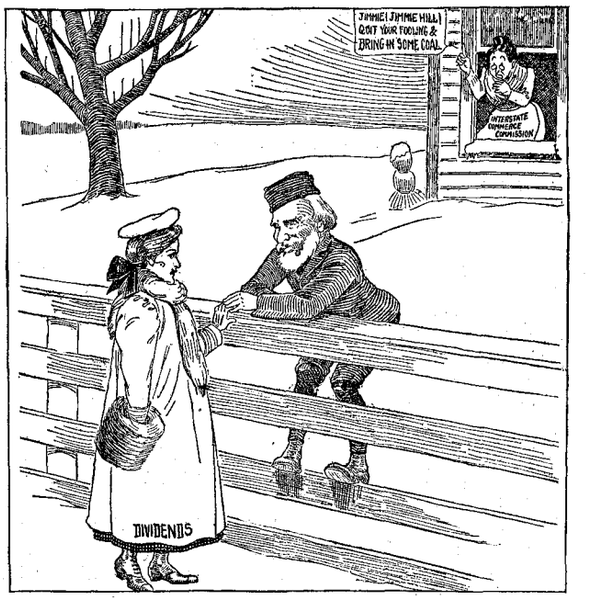
KEEPING WARM WITHOUT FUEL IN THE NORTHWEST.
—McWhorter in the St. Paul *Dispatch*.



IT'S COLD IN THE NORTHWEST ROOM.
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald*.

THE FUEL FAMINE IN CARTOON.

principle having been conceded, all the interests coveting direct bounty from the Treasury will never rest until they get it." It is a case, warns *The Herald*, of "beware the entrance of the camel's nose into the tent." "The bill ought to be fought from start to finish," says the Philadelphia *Record*. The New York *Sun*, while admitting that the word subsidy "has had an ugly significance in the past, due to some unpleasant associations," urges that the country can afford the experiment in the moderate form now suggested. "The results," it adds, "may reward a hundredfold the exercise of a little courage and common sense at this time."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* and the Philadelphia *Inquirer* voice the two extremes of opinion in regard to the ship-subsidy idea. Says *The Journal of Commerce:*

"While some are no doubt honestly deluded with the idea that this scheme is for the benefit of the American merchant marine as a desirable national institution and for the upbuilding of an advantageous foreign trade to the profit of our industries, it is in fact a scheme for giving combinations of capital a bonus out of the public treasury by which they may profit but from which our foreign trade will derive no benefit whatever. Stript of disguise and pretense it is sheer graft, and if the people can not be made to realize it now they will learn it by experience in time, provided the schemers succeed in their purpose. It is to be hoped that the public, which has thus far looked on with apathy, will be aroused to an appreciation of what is going on and that there is intelligence, integrity, and courage enough among their representatives to defeat the crafty and grafty game."

Says *The Inquirer*, on the other hand:

"A vast country which should be the finest and richest kind of a field for the extension of the markets of the United States is practically in the hands of Europe, for the sole reason that all maritime nations, with the single exception of our own, take great interest in building up commerce through subsidies.

"There was a time when our shipping led the world. To-day we are a nonentity on the ocean, and Congress is directly responsible for hauling down the American flag from the mast-head.

"We are paying annually upward of two hundred million dollars to foreign ships for transporting our passengers and our freight, whereas with a little enterprise on the part of Congress, we might be saving a very large portion of this tremendous outgo and cultivating new territory.

"It is a burning shame and a disgrace to the nation that we occupy such a lowly position when the remedy is so plain."

CLEARING UP THE BROWNSVILLE MYSTERY.

THE plot of that prolonged serial, "The Shooting Up of Brownsville," which has been mystifying the public for several months, sheds something of its mystery in the latest official chapter as set down by the incisive pen of President Roosevelt. It will be remembered that the ingenious contributions of the Constitutional League and of Senator Foraker had left the story so involved that the reader was in doubt as to whether negro soldiers of the American Army had wantonly killed and maimed American citizens in the town of Brownsville, or whether certain of the townsmen themselves, disguised as soldiers, had resorted to this expedient in order to bring odium upon the colored troops, whose presence in the town they fiercely resented. Of late, however, the center of interest had shifted to the floor of the United States Senate where the Brownsville incident and the subsequent dismissal "without honor" of the three troops implicated afforded occasion for a vigorous Republican attack upon the President, while Democratic Southern Senators, in some instances urged on by resolutions passed by their several State legislatures, rushed to the defense. The case of Senator Tillman was an exception. His home legislature passed a resolution indorsing the action of the President, but this in no way deterred the Senator from South Carolina from supporting Senator Foraker in his demand for a Senatorial investigation. Even his assertion that the dismissal of the troops was "nothing more nor less than a lynching" is not interpreted as a defense of Mr. Roosevelt.

A remarkable dispatch from Baton Rouge, La., to the New York *Tribune* tells of the formal indorsement of the President's action by the National Industrial Order of America, whose membership consists of fifty thousand negroes.

The President's second message—which closes the Brownsville incident as far as the public is concerned, say most of the papers, while a few assert that it only makes more evident the need for a Senatorial investigation—presents to the Senate the new evidence gathered by Milton D. Purdy and Major A. P. Blocksom. In addition to maps and photographs illustrating the scene of the rioting, the message was accompanied by a cigar-box containing empty rifle-shells, ball cartridges, a cartridge-clip, steel-jacketed bullets, and pieces of metal "resembling bent tin." The new evidence consists of the sworn depositions of some fifty persons. From these depositions we learn that fourteen eye-witnesses

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testified that they saw the assailants, or some of them, at varying distances, and that they were negro troops; that two others saw some of the assailants and testified that they were soldiers; that four others testified that the voices of the men who did the shooting were the voices of negroes; that about twenty-five others gave testimony corroborating the testimony of those who saw or heard the shooters. Says the President:

"The testimony of these eye- and ear-witnesses would establish beyond all possibility of contradiction the fact that the shooting was committed by ten or fifteen or more of the negro troops from the garrison, and this testimony of theirs would be amply sufficient in itself if not a cartridge or a bullet had been found; exactly as the bullets and cartridges that were found would have established the guilt of the troops even had not a single eye-witness seen them or other witness heard them.

"The testimony of the witnesses and the position of the bullet-holes show that fifteen or twenty of the negro troops gathered inside the fort, and that the first shots fired into the town were fired from within the fort, some of them at least from the upper galleries of the barracks.

"The testimony further shows that the troops then came out over the walls, some of them perhaps going through the gate, and advanced a distance of three hundred yards or thereabouts into the town. . . . It is out of the question that the fifteen or twenty men engaged in the assault could have gathered behind the wall of the fort, begun firing, some of them on the porches of the barracks, gone out into the town, fired in the neighborhood of two hundred shots in the town, and then returned—the total time occupied from the time of the first shot to the time of their return being somewhere in the neighborhood of ten minutes—without many of their comrades knowing what they had done. Indeed, the fuller details as established by the additional evidence taken since I last communicated with the Senate make it likely that there were very few, if any, of the soldiers dismissed who could have been ignorant of what occurred. It is well-nigh impossible that any of the non-commissioned officers who were at the barracks should not have known what occurred."

Of the suggestion that the shooting was done by citizens of Brownsville anxious to discredit, and in that way rid themselves of, the negro soldiers, the President says:

"This theory supposes that the assailants succeeded in obtaining the uniform of the negro soldiers; that before starting on their raid they got over the fence of the fort unchallenged and without discovery by the negro troops; opened fire on the town from within the fort; that they blacked their faces so that at least fourteen eye-witnesses mistook them for negroes; that they disguised their voices so that at least six witnesses who heard them speak mistook their voices as being those of negroes. They were not Mexicans, for they were heard by various witnesses to speak in English. The weapons they used were Springfield rifles, for the ammunition which they used was that of the Springfield rifle and no other, and could not have been used in any gun in Texas or any part of the Union or in Mexico, or in any other part of the world, save only in the Springfield now used by the United States troops, including the negro troops in the garrison at Brownsville, and by no other persons save these troops—a weapon which had only been in use by the United States troops for some four or five months prior to the shooting in question, and which is not in the possession of private citizens."

But the passage in the President's message that attracts most attention is his admission that in barring the dismissed soldiers from all civil employment he went beyond his constitutional authority. The admission is made in these words:

"I am now satisfied that the effect of my order dismissing these men without honor was not to bar them from all civil employment under the Government, and therefore that the part of the order which consisted of a declaration to this effect was lacking in validity, and I have directed that such portion be revoked."

For the rest, he asserts, "the order was within my discretion, under the Constitution and the laws, and can not be reviewed or reversed save by another executive order. The facts did not merely warrant the action I took—they rendered such action imperative unless I was to prove false to my sworn duty." And he adds: "If any one of the men discharged hereafter shows to my satisfaction that he is clear of guilt or of shielding the guilty, I will take what action is warranted; but the circumstances I have above detailed most certainly put upon any such man the burden of thus clearing himself."

The President's acknowledgment of error calls forth general commendation from the press. "It strengthens, not weakens, him," asserts the New York *Herald* (Ind.). "The President's position is unassailable;" thinks the Scranton *Truth* (Rep.). "The people are with him, and not with Foraker and the negroes," says the Atlanta *News* (Dem.). So far as the President is concerned, says the Washington *Herald*, the incident is closed; "his act was a part of the day's work." "It requires courage of the first quality to so frankly admit that a mistake has been made," remarks the Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph* (Rep.), "and the public and even his enemies will see that the President in that admission has demonstrated his courage even more thoroughly than in his adherence to the opinion that in all other particulars his action was just, proper, and necessary." The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) expects to see a general indorsement of the President's position; and the Springfield *Union* (Rep.) suggests that the Senate should now consider the incident closed and "get down to business."

Other papers, however, argue that there is still need of a Senatorial investigation, to the end that the innocent soldiers shall not suffer equally with the guilty. That justice shall thus be done, says the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), "is the measure of the public interest in this remarkable episode." And the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) remarks:

"There is to be determined the question whether, if certain negro soldiers of the discharged command did commit the outrages, as very possibly they did, the President has acted within his powers and in harmony with the dictates of justice in spreading punishment beyond twenty guilty men to include one hundred and fifty who are not guilty. No amount of assertion on his part to this effect will avail to settle that phase of the subject. It becomes a proper question for legislative and judicial inquiry, and this is what it should have had before being allowed to rest. The President of the United States is not a final authority upon the legitimacy of his own acts or the extent of his official powers, even tho such an assumption seems to underlie this message. It is now in order for the Senate to take up the proposed investigation."

The New York *American* (Dem.) emphasizes the lamentable fact that by the President's action "a number of murderers were turned loose in the community, with no other punishment than discharge from the army." Says the New York *World* (Dem.):

"The burden of proof is still on the men. In Mr. Roosevelt's lexicon of law and justice it is not the duty of the Government to prove them guilty, but it is their duty to prove themsleves innocent. On that theory of procedure the House of Representatives might impeach the President himself for the Brownsville riot on the ground that he was commander-in-chief of the army at the time it happened, and it would be necessary for Mr. Roosevelt to prove his innocence to the satisfaction of the Senate; not for the managers of the impeachment to prove that he was actually guilty. If he could not thus establish his innocence his guilt would have to be assumed as a matter of course."

According to Senator Lodge, "the only way in which the President could be questioned as to the constitutionality of his action would be by impeachment." Mr. Foraker has now introduced a new resolution which aims to afford a duly authorized tribunal before which those of the dismissed soldiers who are innocent may present their cases. The Afro-American press, however, show no sign of softening in their attitude toward the President. *The Freeman*, of Indianapolis, sees cause for fresh offense in the fact that all the negro troops in the American Army have been ordered to the Philippines. It says:

"The wayfaring man, tho a fool, can see with half an eye that

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the banishment of the colored troops is but another sop to the Southern Cerberus, and a move on the part of the Administration to get rid of the whole matter in bulk. No one will pretend that the colored troops would have been shipped away in such summary fashion if the Brownsville embroglio had not occurred. . . . It is too soon to determine the extent of the additional dissatisfaction that this policy will breed among the already disgruntled colored citizens of the nation, but the indications are that the Administration has simply jumped out of the frying-pan into the fire, and made a deplorable condition worse by subterfuge and evasion."

The Philadelphia *Press* thinks it is time the curtain should drop on the "Brownsville affray," and predicts that "as soon as it decently can the Senate will find a way to put some sort of extinguisher on the controversy."

CONFESSIONS OF A COLORADO SENATOR.

MR. SIMON GUGGENHEIM, the newly elected Republican Senator from Colorado, is apparently determined that no one shall accuse him of gaining his seat by underhanded methods. With charming frankness he tells just how it was done. Without a blush he admits contributing to the campaign fund of the Republican members of the legislature so substantially that personal expenditure by them was unnecessary. Altho this was done without agreement for compensation, Mr. Guggenheim remarks parenthetically to a representative of *Ridgway's* (New York) that "naturally" the men he has thus assisted "feel under obligation to vote" for him. He adds: "There is nothing wrong about it. It is merely conducting political campaigns as they are conducted in these days. . . . It is done all over the United States to-day. I do not consider that it is wrong, and neither do I think that it can in any sense be called bribery." These remarks have been widely quoted, and while few there be among the press who accept his conclusions, there are many who, like the Indianapolis *News*, think he deserves some credit for being "most innocently frank." Possibly the least unfavorable comment on his method of acquiring the Senatorship is that accredited by *Ridgway's* to the editors of the Denver *Post*. To quote:

"It is true that Mr. Guggenheim spent a large sum of money, but he only followed the precedents set in many other States. There is nothing essentially wrong in what he has done. Mr. Guggenheim will make the best Senator Colorado has ever had. His election will result in bringing to Colorado what the State needs, capitalists and population of the desirable quality. Mr. Guggenheim will get for Colorado many improvements which Tom Patterson failed to obtain from Washington. He is just the man for the place. There is no use trying to reform the world. They have been trying that for two thousand years and haven't succeeded. Mr. Guggenheim is the choice of the people and they ought to have him, even if he spent a million dollars. The issue of the election was Tom Patterson and Simon Guggenheim, and the people chose Guggenheim. The Denver *Post* bows to the will of the people."

In his own State, even in the legislature which elected him, his methods have been questioned. But by a large majority in the Senate—on a strictly party division—a motion to inquire into his election was tabled and finally stricken from the record.

Apart from the discussion of how he came by the election, there is much favorable appraisal of his qualifications to represent Colorado in the Senate. He is quoted as saying that he will take his seat not to represent the smelting interests, in which his family has become wealthy, but "as Simon Guggenheim—plain citizen—to represent the people of Colorado." And by both Christian and Jewish press he is acknowledged to be a man of his word. *The American Israelite* (Cincinnati) says of him:

"For eighteen years Simon Guggenheim has lived in Colorado, managing the vast affairs of the smelter company, and in all that time he has never broken his word, no matter to whom given, it is said. The only acts he has ever tried to conceal from the public are his charities. He values men first for their honesty and then for what they know. Rich and poor, high and low, meet him on an equal footing. If he has a fad it is the pride of his and the family's good name, and his ambition is the practical development of the great West."

SIMON GUGGENHEIM.

Having achieved his seat in the United States Senate by a judicious use of his wealth, he now severs all connection with the Smelter Trust and other business interests, to devote himself entirely to the service of his country. He thereby points the way, says the Philadelphia *Press*, "in which a very rich man may win plenty of public confidence."

The Indianapolis *Star* quotes these words of Mr. Guggenheim: "When I was a younger man I had the ambition to make myself independent. I have done that. I wanted independence that I might go into politics with free hands. Why shouldn't an independent man serve his country with all his wealth and all his heart as well?" "Could a poor man make any more manly or straightforward statement than this?" it asks, and continues:

"Could a poor man make any more manly or straightforward statement than this? Here is a man who has been successful in business and has provided abundantly for his family; he has proved himself philanthropic and in touch with progress in his own State. Why not credit him with an honest and sincere wish to give his talents at middle age to the service of his country for his country's sake? At least he should be given a chance to prove himself before being criticized."

A NEW MOVEMENT FOR THE ARMY CANTEEN.

"PRACTICAL temperance is in favor of the army canteen; theoretical temperance is against it." This is the conclusion reached by the Kansas City *Star* after a review of the recent discussion in Congress and in the press over the movement instituted to repeal the Anticanteen Law. It shows, to explain its statement, that "the wives and daughters and sisters of soldiers and sailors are very strongly in favor of the canteen, but they are outnumbered by the women who belong to various temperance societies having less knowledge of the real conditions and needs of soldiers." The present revival of canteen discussion is caused largely by the organization of this body of "wives and daughters and sisters" into a club to restore the canteen as it formerly existed. The religious and temperance press oppose any measure of this kind, but their opposition has been less outspoken during the past two or three years than formerly. The daily papers rather favor the movement. Says the New York *Press*, for instance:

"No organization of American women could have a more commendable object than the one broached at Washington whose purpose is to restore the army canteen. All the history of the country fails to furnish such a sorrowful case of misdirected feminine zeal as that wherein the W. C. T. U. obtained the closing of the soldiers' clubs. The new society, to be known as the Army Canteen Club, will prosecute its campaign on the sound reasoning that the best interests of temperance were not served by the ill-advised action of Congress.

"It is inconceivable that the army officers and all who are not biased by fanaticism would be so unanimous in their verdict on this matter if there were room for dispute as to the facts. These

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are invariably shown to be: That the soldier drinks more than he did at the canteen; that he frequents low groggeries and is robbed; that the *esprit de corps* suffers by the scattering of the men from the posts; and that the percentage of disease directly traceable to the abolition of the canteen has increased."

Considerable attention is given to the failure of Representative Morrell's effort to attach a repeal provision to the Army Appro-

RECOGNITION FOR THE ARMY CANTEEN.

THE CANTEEN (to himself)—"I hope this won't cause any trouble between the ladies." —Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

priation Bill. The manner in which this was defeated is thus related by the Sacramento *Union*, which paper also scores what it calls the "fatuous ineptitude" of the opposition:

"Mr. Hull, of Iowa, who had charge of the Army Bill, would have none of it. He admittted that army officers are almost unanimously of the opinion that the canteen is a good temperance institution and that its abolition has created drunkenness and stimulated desertions. But then, on the other hand, he was in receipt of from ten to one hundred letters a day from individuals who contended that the canteen was a crime against civilization. So what could the poor man do except do nothing? and he accordingly adopted a policy of masterly inactivity and advised Congress to follow suit. . . . Has it ever occurred to Mr. Hull that 'from ten to one hundred letters a day' could easily be obtained from persons anxious for the repeal of the Ten Commandments? We are reminded of a celebrated statesman who was urged to accede to a petition on the ground that it was extensively signed. 'My dear sir,' he replied, 'it would be quite easy to get up a petition of equal length to have you hanged.' How long are we to tolerate the denial of an urgently needed reform upon which all expert opinion is agreed simply because a few people can be found to write letters to an Assemblyman?"

At the same time there are few papers which neglect to give credit for sincerity to those "estimable men and women who insist," as the Chicago *Inter Ocean* declares, "that for anybody to drink alcoholic beverages under any circumstances is a crime." But it is time to revolt from their misguidance, this paper continues. To quote:

"Having listened, and made mischief by so doing, to estimable women who didn't know anything about the life of an army post, it is to be hoped that Congress will now listen to the equally estimable women who do know, and who, because they have to live at army posts, may be fairly presumed to be most interested in the decency and sobriety of the soldiers."

Many army chaplains have exprest their belief in the expediency of restoring the canteen, and the women's auxilaries, we are told, are lending hearty support to the movement to which the Army Canteen Club has pledged its efforts.

"BOODLE" ALDERMEN IN NEW YORK.

SINCE the beginning of the year the New York Board of Aldermen has been in a deadlock over the election of a Recorder, the balance of power between the Republicans and Tammany men in the board being held by the Municipal Ownership League men, who nursed a candidate of their own. A rumor getting abroad that the M. O. L. aldermen realized that their votes had a financial as well as a political value, the New York *World*, in cooperation with the district attorney's office, set a trap for the unwary feet of these city fathers. A *World* reporter opened negotiations with Alderman William Clifford, of Queens, for the votes of himself and ten of his colleagues, coming to terms, it appears, at the rate of $500 per vote and an extra $500 for expenses. The votes were delivered according to agreement. The $5,000 was paid over in marked bills, and Clifford was arrested with the money on him. His immediate prosecution is promised, while his ten colleagues will explain their connection with the affair to the grand jury. "The shame of the thing," remarks the New York *Sun*, "includes every borough of the city except Richmond, which has no Municipal Ownership representative in the board." Altho Mr. Hearst's *American* hastens to repudiate Clifford as a man who, "while nominated for office by the Republicans, secured a Municipal Ownership indorsement under fase pretenses," the anti-Hearst papers are eagerly insisting that he is a characteristic product of the Hearst régime. "What else would you expect," exclaims *The Evening Mail*, "from the necessitous gang that poured like rats out of the back alleys of politics when the golden whistle blew?" *The Tribune* regrets that it has not at hand the "magniloquent pronunciamentos" with which the new Hearst party invaded the arena. It goes on to say:

"And now after so brief a period we have for the total achievement of this magnificently promising movement one 'Hoister' under arrest and ten others explaining with desperate embarrassment a conspiracy of circumstances of which they are the victims. It is painful to see radiant novelty put on so soon an ancient leer. It almost impels cynicism.

"It is strange that it took the country so long to appreciate the political possibilities of independence. The old school of politicians scoffed at it. The independents of earlier, unenlightened days were politically an impossible race. They went about, nose in air, pharisaically thanking their gods that they were not as other men are, and they bore with them everywhere that brand of political Cain, 'Thou canst never be the people's choice.' They were a harmless—we shall not say an inoffensive—race, but there was 'nothing in it' for them save the unction of smug self-satisfaction. But those were in dark ages of Independence. No one appreciated what could be done with independence until the great political emancipator came out of the West. He taught independence practical politics, and we all know what a victory it achieved over its ancient enemy Regularity."

The New York *Commercial* is among the papers to point out that the incident will tend to give a black eye to the municipal-ownership movement. It says:

"It does not tax the imagination inordinately to contemplate what these Hearst Leaguers would do with our ferries, our gas-and electric-plants, our ice-plants, our traction lines, our bridges, and our municipal enterprises in general when once municipal ownership had climbed into the political saddle here in New York and had filled all the public offices with its loyal devotees. Alderman Clifford may have done the public a signal service by getting caught at vote-selling and thus furnishing the town with a 'terrible example' of municipal ownership rampant."

Says the Brooklyn *Citizen*, on the other hand:

"There is a tendency to regard this scandal as something peculiar to the Municipal Ownership party. This, of course, is not true, as the average of honesty is about the same in all political parties, it being unfortunately true that the aldermanic representation of the various political parties is on the same level. There have been honest men in every board of aldermen, even when

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Jacob Sharp was offering $40,000 for votes for the Broadway franchise."

The World characterizes Clifford as "one of William R. Hearst's minor sins against good government."

THE PRESIDENT'S SALTON-SEA MESSAGE.

OWING to what the President, in his special message to Congress on the Salton Sea, terms the "criminal negligence" of the California Development Company, and what the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* calls "one of the most monumental engineering blunders on record," the waters of the Colorado River are presenting a curious problem for solution by our engineers. The necessity for immediate action is such that the President appeals to the Southern Pacific Railroad for aid in curbing the ravages of the eccentric Colorado. "It is a case," says the Chicago *Chronicle*, "wherein the Government finds itself under the necessity of appealing to private interests for aid, not as a matter of right, but as a matter of favor." This aid which is asked of the railroad is, however, merely temporary, and the President asks Congress to provide for the permanent settlement of the difficulty, and adjustment of the rights of the Government and the private company now in charge of the reclamation of the Imperial Valley. His suggestions to this end are discust, but rarely disputed, by the press. This editorial of the New York *Tribune* is typical of the reception given his proposal:

"To provide permanent works in place of the temporary defenses being erected by the Southern Pacific Railway, he asks Congress to appropriate $2,000,000, to be expended by the Geological Survey, which has charge of the other reclamation work now in progress. A final adjustment of the Government's account with the railroad company need not, he says, be considered just now. The all-important thing is to provide the necessary money promptly, for unless the requisite work be done before the spring and summer floods the task will be well-nigh hopeless. As for the California Development Company, Mr. Roosevelt holds that it should be forced out of the field altogether. Its rights should be secured by purchase, in order that the Government may have a free hand, and its functions should be exercised—for a time at least—by the officials in charge of the United States reclamation service.

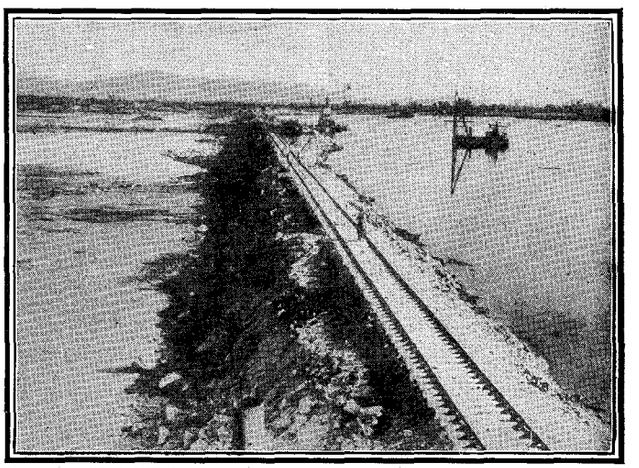
"The people who have already settled in the Imperial Valley ought not to be left in the lurch, nor should this full development of the possibilities of the region be neglected. The money which is to be spent for these purposes would be a loan, not a gift. The President makes it clear that he favors employing it exactly as the sums devoted to reclamation work in other parts of the country are employed. Provision is made by law for repayment by the beneficiaries, so that the money can be used over and over again for the same purpose. The only difference between the proposed venture and the others is that the 'reclamation fund' proper is derived from the sale of public lands, whereas the interests of the Imperial Valley would be safeguared by a special appropriation. We believe that Congress would make no mistake if it complied with the President's suggestions and did so with all practicable haste."

While the railroad is not in any way held responsible for the break in the river banks which is causing the flooding of the Imperial Valley, it seems to the President and to the press that immediate relief can come only through its assistance. This anomalous condition is described by the Chicago *Chronicle*, quoted above:

"If the Southern Pacific should decline to accede to the request, the situation would be almost hopeless, since the delay in getting government machinery into operation would probably prove fatal to all plans for curbing the Colorado. If the railroad complies with the Government's suggestion there is a possibility and even a probability that the mischief may be repaired and the flooding of the Imperial Valley prevented.

"It all depends upon the railroad and, as has been stated, the railroad is not responsible for the situation. The Southern Pacific gave some financial aid to the California Development Company, which cut the river bank to supply its irrigation canal and thus caused the whole trouble, but the railroad does not own the development company and is not answerable for its operations. The railroad has now built its tracks above the flood-line and has no direct interest in stemming the flood.

"Nevertheless, as intimated by Mr. Harriman in his letter to the President several days ago, the railroad company will probably undertake the task, trusting to the Government for reimbursement. There are admittedly great difficulties in the way of returning the river to its channel, but if money and engineering skill



By courtesy of "Leslie's Weekly."

SALTON SEA DAM.

Erected at great expense in a vain attempt to turn back the waters of the Colorado River to their original channel.

can accomplish it the problem will be solved. But if the Imperial Valley is saved from submersion, the credit will be due to the activity of a private corporation, since the Government finds itself helpless in the emergency."

Naturally, perhaps, what newspaper comment is aroused by the President's message bears largely upon this appeal to private interests. Little opposition is shown to his proposal, however, for the necessity is generally recognized. "There is no doubt that Mr. Roosevelt knows whereof he speaks," the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* agrees.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

As might have been expected, oil and the immunity bath would not mix.—*Chicago Post.*

To railway magnates in their mad career the country is hanging out a red block light.—*Chicago News.*

A NEW kind of swelled head is likely to go with swollen fortunes. The big stick will produce it.—*Cleveland Leader.*

PERHAPS it was Harriman who announced that James J. Hill was going to retire about the 1st of July.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

IT must be confest that the railroads seem to be working just now for Mr. Bryan and government ownership.—*Atlanta Journal.*

IT remains one of the mysteries why bandits should hold up Pullman passengers instead of the porters.—*New York Commercial.*

PERHAPS Secretary Taft is waiting until there are three vacant seats on the Supreme bench before accepting a position.—*Atlanta Journal.*

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S "ineffective chaos" makes Grover Cleveland's "innocuous desuetude" look like a 1906 calendar.—*Commoner.*

WHEN Japan builds a few more cotton-mills she will be as reluctant to go to war with the United States as Great Britain is.—*Atlanta Journal.*

ZION CITY has at last decided to admit outside business enterprises. This seems to open up a rich territory to palmists, clairvoyants, and healers.—*Chicago Journal.*

THE railroads have failed to show any originality in the use of the block system. In past ages the block was extensively employed in keeping the population down.—*Cleveland Leader.*

MR. JOSEPH H. CHOATE was asked to define the difference between ex-President Cleveland and President Roosevelt. "Well," he said, "Mr. Cleveland is too lazy to hunt, and Mr. Roosevelt too restless to fish."—*London Financial News.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT.

THE RUSSIAN FAMINE.

LOOKING from a distance over the area of Russian revolution, with its smoldering but not yet sinking fires, we see at first nothing but such towering events as the assassination of a Count Ignatieff or the condemnation to death of Admiral Nebogatoff. But in the remote country there is a Valley of the Shadow of Death, and the most frightful feature, "the one overpowering terror" of the situation, writes Mr. Nicolai Shishkoff in the London *Tribune*, is the famine which desolates southeastern Russia. Mr. Shishkoff is a member of the Zemstvo Relief Committee and records things of which he has been an eye-witness. He thus describes the present situation:

"Once more the crops have failed completely in all the southeastern provinces of Russia, and in many others the harvest has been far below the average. Hundreds of thousands of oxen, horses, and other cattle have already been sold for the price of their hides or have perished from starvation. In hundreds of villages the distress is already nearly beyond endurance. Thousands of peasants are eating nothing but bread made of acorn flour and grass-seeds mixt with a little rye flour; many families

SWIFT RETRIBUTION IN RUSSIA.

Arresting train-wreckers on the Baltic railroad. The man and woman, John and Anna Kostin, were affiliated with the nihilist organizations. They were caught red-handed and hanged, December 15, in Riga.

eat even that bitter bread only once a day. There is no work to be had, even if the workmen had strength to work; instead, the breadwinners of the family lie on their backs in their dark and miserable huts, experience having taught them that every motion increases the sharp pangs of hunger. The usual companions of famine—typhus and scurvy—are already at work among our poor peasants; and two months hence we shall certainly see whole villages decimated by these diseases, for which there is but one remedy—food."

The famine has not yet attained its most acute stage, yet parents are selling their sons and daughters to procure bread. Mr. Shishkoff continues:

"The winter is barely commenced, so that two or three months must elapse before the famine attains its full intensity—and yet we already hear of such terrible facts taking place in the more remote villages. A fortnight ago the newspapers published an account of the famine-stricken Tartars in the neighboring province of Kazan selling their children to dealers from the Caucasus. Eight girls, aged from twelve to sixteen, had been sold for £8 to £15 each. I have not heard of such cases in our province, but my friends have heard our poor peasant women praying God to take their children, as they had no food to give them, and the cries of the starving babies were beyond human endurance. I know that to be true, for I have myself heard such awful prayers; I have seen with my own eyes strong, healthy men so weakened by hunger that they could not stand without support; I have seen old men unable to speak from exhaustion, standing silently in the frozen streets of a famine-stricken village, with the tears slowly

STAMPING OUT AN INCIPIENT REBELLION.

A domiciliary visit near Riga, in Livonia, which results in the discovery of hidden arms and the execution of the aged farmer.

falling on their gray beards, patiently waiting for bread—or death."

The worst feature of the case is that famine in Russia is preventible. The recklessness and incapacity of the Government alone cause its recurrence. This writer remarks:

"Systematic droughts can be corrected by artificial irrigation on a grand scale, forests can be planted to protect the crops from the direct influence of the hot winds, snow can be accumulated during the winter, and the soil prepared by scientific tillage and proper manuring to retain and economize the life-giving moisture.

"Why is not all that done? Why is nothing done? Because the people are poor and ignorant. Why are they poor and ignorant? For the same reason that other people have been in the same condition—bad government, including a ruinous and unfair system of taxation, a reckless expenditure of tremendous sums on useless or worse than useless wars, the enormous expense of a strictly centralized administration, and the utter incapacity of this administration to develop the natural resources of the country.

"What makes us suffer morally far more than physically is the consciousness that all the misery we are compelled to witness is

INSURGENTS SURPRIZED IN AN ABANDONED MANOR CHURCH.

Livonia Cossacks captured them here and jailed them. A temporary hospital was found in the place, where the insurgents' wounded were cared for.

anything but inevitable. The land is naturally rich, the people are capable of the highest civilization, being quick to learn, patient and enduring to a fault, full of true humanity, and intrinsically honest and open-hearted."

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CALIFORNIA SCHOOLS AND THE CONTROL OF THE PACIFIC.

THE problem of the Japanese in California is earnestly discust by the European and Asiatic press from almost every possible point of view—as a domestic question, involving Federal and State rights—as affecting the domination of the Pacific—as likely to lead to war between the United States and Nippon. The possibility of this last contingency is dismissed by *The Celestial Empire* (Shanghai) as inconceivable. After enumerating the benefits which Japan has received from America in the way of commerce, science, and artistic advancement, this journal declares that "the bond which connects the United States and Japan is too strong to be broken by a passing misunderstanding."

The Californian side of the debate receives the sympathy of Mr. Sydney Brooks, an English Labor-party politician, who, writing in *The Fortnightly Review* (London), remarks:

"From a careless acceptance of all who care to come, the Americans are rapidly passing to a policy of selection and rejection; and the irruption of a labor party into national politics strengthens and confirms this tendency. A party which proclaims that the American workingman is being betrayed by the mere proposal to import Chinese coolies for the construction of the Panama Canal is a party that will do all it can to keep Asiatic labor out of the United States. Even with a full recognition of the many bonds of commercial, political, and strategic necessity that impose upon America the expediency of cultivating the good-will of Japan, one can not, therefore, look upon what is happening to-day in San Francisco, and what may happen to-morrow throughout the whole of the Pacific Coast, without disquietude. And if one is an Englishman, solicitous for the unity of imperial action, and a subscriber to the policy which has made a friend of America and an ally of Japan, that disquietude may well take a deeper shade. California is not the only part of the world that does not welcome the Japanese as settlers, and throughout this contest the opinion of Australia and British Columbia has been, and will continue to be, altogether on the American side."

A NEW PICTURE OF THE ROMANOFFS.

The curly-haired youngster with his feet in his father's lap is the heir to the throne.

The London *Times* devotes a long editorial to a statement of facts familiar to our readers, but can not conceal its anxiety over the labor problem, the Federal problem, and the international problem involved in the present condition of things. Speaking of opinion in California this journal remarks:

"The average Californian seems to have persuaded himself that the Japanese mean war, and are only waiting to get their finances in order before declaring it on some pretext or other. It will strike the rest of the world as a rather far-fetched hypothesis; but there is the fact that feeling is so exacerbated that to the Californian mind that hypothesis is plausible.

"There is not the least use in declaiming or arguing about a thing of this kind. It can only be recognized as an existent, however unwelcome, fact. That is the fact with which President Roosevelt has to deal, and tho we trust that he will find a satisfactory solution for the problem, it would be idle to make light of its difficulty."

What Mr. Roosevelt could do he has done, and the Japanese, knowing the constitutional relations between Federal and State authority, ought to be satisfied, thinks *The Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette* (London). Thus:

"If the question of the comity of nations were raised, the Japanese Government was well aware that the Federal authorities at Washington had no power to coerce California in the matter of school regulations, and, therefore, no insult could possibly be intended by the Government of the United States. In order that there should be no doubt about the good feelings and intentions of the American Executive, Mr. Roosevelt has publicly asked California to be reasonable. Every one, Japanese included, knows that he can do no more. The Japanese, be it repeated, are perfectly aware of the situation, and, I believe, never made any diplomatic representation at Washington about the schools."

The question is reviewed with a wider outlook by the London *Morning Post* as bringing to the front the problem of who is to dominate the Pacific. In the words of this paper:

"The trouble in connection with Japanese children in the schools of San Francisco has raised this question of American-Japanese relations in a form which, if not already acute, may eventually become so. . . . The rivalry of the Powers in the Pacific has hitherto been chiefly concerned with the desire to secure the great market of China. The boycott of American goods in that market has therefore been a check to the United States, from which other Powers, and especially Japan, were bound to profit. Pledged to the open door, Japan can not openly adopt any monopolistic policy, but she can hardly be blamed if she takes advantage of two great factors in her favor—the apathy of Great Britain as to possible developments in the Far East and the irritation of China against America. . . . Whether or no Japan ever attains the control of the Western Pacific, which would give her the position in the East which Great Britain has held by maritime supremacy in the West, it is certain that no effort will be spared on her own part, and that she will not lightly be turned from the path on which she has entered."

The Paris journal of international politics, *Questions Diplomatiques et Coloniales*, thinks that the incident may teach Americans a lesson of moderation:

"The audacious inhabitants of the great city of the Far West,

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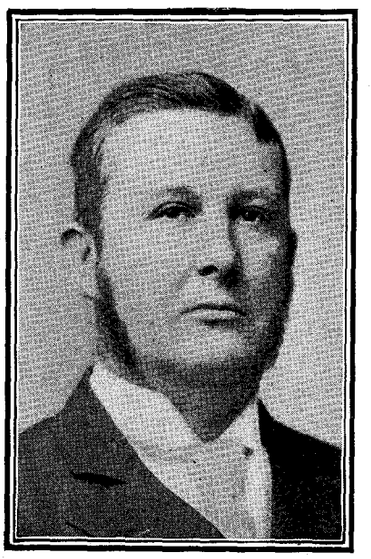
who have in their veins the blood of the adventurer and the schemer, who are looking for some field of activity on which to spend their strength and their treasure, have seized upon the present opportunity. But they have not taken into account Japan, whose overwhelming superiority in the Pacific has compelled the President to address a severe remonstrance to them, and to put a temporary curb on their ambition."

The writer quotes President Roosevelt as implicitly disavowing a desire for American domination in the Eastern Pacific, and credits him with thinking "the United States are advancing too fast, and both from a political as well as from an economic standpoint possess all that at present they are able to carry." "Late as it has come," concludes the writer, "such moderation reflects honor on the head of the great American Republic."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



MR. WEKERLÉ,

The Hungarian Premier who would give universal suffrage to his people.

HUNGARY'S DESIRE FOR UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

AUSTRIA'S achievement of universal suffrage, considered in these columns last week, draws attention to the fact that Hungary is fighting the same battle. Universal suffrage was the keynote of Premier Wekerlé's speech to the delegates and ministers who made a New Year's address to him at the presidential palace at Budapest. The political counsels of Hungary are still very divided and Dr. Wekerlé's party and government are composed of a coalition, comprizing the Independence party, the Clerical Independents, and some other minor divisions. Opposed to Wekerlé is Francis Kossuth, who is anti-Austrian and, like his father, a believer in Hungarian independence. He at one time opposed the extension of universal suffrage because the Magyars, or pure Hungarians, now the dominant class, would thereby have their votes swamped in those of the many nationalities enjoying Hungarian citizenship; but it is apparent from their speeches that the former opposition between Wekerlé's and Kossuth's views on the question of the suffrage has at last been reconciled. The Premier is reported to have said:

"I am aware under what difficulties this Government has entered upon office, and how grave are its responsibilities. The gravest of these lies in the fact that the highest interests of the nation demand the establishment of universal suffrage, by which the people's will may find universal expression. For this end we must accept it as our duty to use every means within our power for the accomplishment of the task and to undertake nothing without first winning the support of all political parties."

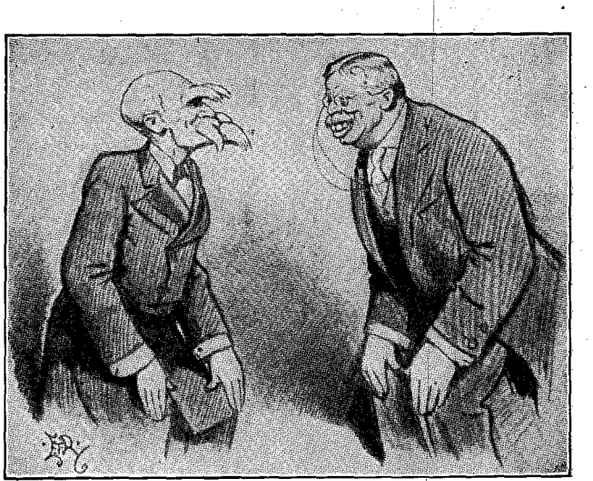
It was doubtless as a comment upon this speech that Francis Kossuth, leader of the so-called "Kossuth party," but a member of Wekerlé's Cabinet as Minister of Commerce, made, as reported in the Austrian and Hungarian papers, the following reserved and guarded remarks:

"Our adversaries seem to be taking a great deal of trouble to conjure up a new crisis. The situation is extremely simple. The Independence party [which he represents] has allied itself to the Government without feeling bound to abandon its own principles. The Government aims at accomplishing the practical autonomy of the country. The King approves of their action. The Government entertains the idea of accomplishing a long series of social and political reforms which have been for some time contemplated. Minister Wekerlé very decidedly exprest his convictions that the Independent party would to a man sustain the Coalition ministry, who in cooperation with the crowned sovereign were intent on building up free and autonomous Hungary. It would be unjustifiable for the Independence party to attempt to block suffrage reform."

Suffrage reform is not a panacea and its results can not be positively predicted, declares the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna),

ROOSEVELT'S RETURN GIFT.

In return for the Nobel Peace prize, Roosevelt might send Haakon a portrait of himself as a Rough Rider. —*Ulk* (Berlin).



FIRST IMPRESSIONS.

PRES. R-S-V-LT—"My! if he ain't just a daisy! Most attractive personal'ty, I do declare! Hope I shan't get kind er hitched up in them eyebrow 'rrangements!"

PROF. BR-CE—"H'm! nice pleasant expression. One who was not a purist in language might almost describe him as a '*peach*.' Development of the teeth suggests tenacity and strength of character. Well, well, we must try to avoid them!" —*Punch* (London).

FOREIGN SILHOUETTES OF OUR PRESIDENT.

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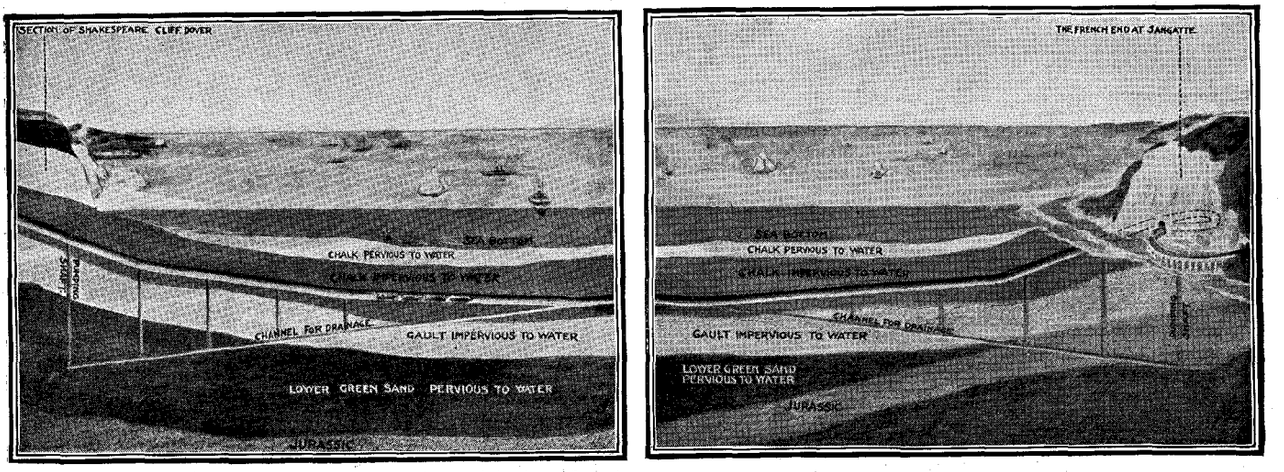

FRENCH AND ENGLISH TERMINALS OF THE PROPOSED CHANNEL TUNNEL.

speaking of what the new year has in store for Hungary. The writer continues:

"Whether suffrage reform is to be considered all that it promises to be, whether it will abate these national and civil feuds, whether it will bring into the foreground of legislation practical and practicable measures, whether it will attach all parties and nationalities more closely to a common country, whether it will add to the voters' political knowledge and sense of political responsibility—on such points we may express our hopes, but we can utter no predictions. So much is certain, that the new year is likely to bring an answer to all such questions."

This tone of doubt and hesitation contrasts with the optimistic anticipations of the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest), which observes:

"We are delighted to think that all the discrepancies, amounting to sheer absurdity, which characterize our present suffrage system are at last to be abolished. The number of people represented will thus be at least doubled, and a parliament elected by universal suffrage may fairly claim to represent the will and the choicest intelligence of our land. . . . We do not mean to disparage the present Parliament, but it has its defects, and the most uncompromising enemies of suffrage reform will readily admit that it does not adequately represent the intelligence and genius of the nation. And if during the coming year the first steps in this suffrage reform are taken, we shall be foremost in bidding them welcome and godspeed. Hungary will find the healing of many of her wounds in the institution of universal suffrage. We have no doubt whatever that it will result in a new birth to her and a new life. It will then at last be possible to hold domestic foes in check, and repulse foreign foes from our gates. And if God wills it, Hungary at last shall be united. We are few and our foes are so many! But universal suffrage will guide us along the way in which we must advance."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BRITISH QUALMS OVER THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

THE question of building a tunnel twenty-six miles long under the British Channel, between England and France, has come up again. A bill has been prepared authorizing an engineering firm to undertake the work, and next session of Parliament will decide whether England, as one writer puts it, is "to surrender her insular position and become a Continental nation." The scheme is not a new one, says "Ignotus," writing in *The National Review* (London). In 1883, he recalls, a joint committee of both Houses of Parliament, after taking the fullest evidence and obtaining the best military opinion procurable, decided that government sanction of any submarine communication between England and France was inexpedient, and a Liberal Government and a Liberal House of Commons acted upon this recommendation, and in 1884 rejected the Channel Tunnel Bill. After discussing the pros and cons of the problem this writer comes to the conclusion that the Parliament of to-day would be wise to imitate its predecessor of 1884. He bases his conclusion on two grounds. The *entente cordiale* may not last forever, and France may be compelled to enter the German alliance; secondly, the home army of England is utterly inadequate to the defense of the country in case a raid of hostile forces reached England through the tunnel. This last view is enlarged upon by the Manchester *Guardian* and is shared by other papers, notably the London *Times*, which observes:

"When we have military preparations on the same scale as France, when we are an armed nation which it would be impossible to quell by smaller forces than would be needed to subdue France, then the two countries may look at a tunnel from the same standpoint. But nothing short of universal military service on the Continental model can justify us in weakening by an added risk the ocean barrier which alone has enabled us to neglect military preparation on a Continental scale."

Lord Napier of Magdala points out another source of danger to England in case the tunnel were built. In a letter to the London *Morning Post* he writes:

"The point is not the possibility of invasion through the tunnel,

HANDS BENEATH THE SEA.

FATHER NEPTUNE.—"Look here, Madam. I've been your protector all these years, and now I hear you think of undermining my power."

BRITANNIA—"Well, the fact is I want to see more of my friends over there, and I never look my best when I've been seasick."

—*Punch* (London).

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but of giving an invader, who under present conditions would have no secure communications for reenforcement and supply, the chance of seizing the tunnel, and with it the enormous advantage on a line of communication that could not be interrupted by our fleet."

The scheme is laughed out of court by *The Saturday Review* (London) as the proposal of mere mercenary speculators. Looking at it from a commercial and economic as well as from a patriotic standpoint, *The Economist* (London) declares:

"The advantages and the dangers of a Channel tunnel do not admit of comparison. The promoters of the scheme are in the position of a surgeon who advises a patient to submit to a highly dangerous internal operation in order to gain exemption from colds in the head. The consequences of the Channel tunnel falling into other hands than ours are incalculable."

The optimistic tone in which the London *Daily News* pleads the sentimental side of the question in favor of the tunnel is evidenced in the following editorial remarks:

"As for France, we are convinced that nothing would be easier than for two civilized and enlightened nations to arrange a complete and stedfast code for the neutralization of the tunnel, so that its isolation in case of war would be inevitable. Who can doubt this? Has Europe been wrong in mining the Alps and abolishing, as far as may be, those mighty boundaries of rock and snow and ice? Are we wrong in doing away for a single definite purpose with the twenty miles of stormy straits that for all purposes of national defense will always remain a wall against invasion? We are convinced that the two nations will sooner or later decide for the tunnel."

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION IN CANADA.

IN labor disputes New Zealand has for twelve years enforced a law of compulsory arbitration. Neither a lockout nor a strike may take place until the difference between employer and employees has been passed upon by a government commission, a standing board of judicial authority. The institution of this board was suggested by the Labor party. As New Zealand is the most socialistic state in the world, and the only government that has ever attempted practically to realize collectivism, there is some reason for believing those who tell us that compulsory arbitration has been a success, both in good and bad times, in this British colony. Yet newspaper opinions are divided on this point. In Canada, where labor troubles abound, there seems to be some tendency to try the same expedient, says the London (Ont.) *Advertiser*. Mr. Borden, Conservative, the leader of the Opposition, we are told, recently advocated legislation on the lines of the New Zealand act, but did not go further than to favor the appointment of a committee to frame a scheme of more effective legislation for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes. The press of Canada interpreted his motion as tending to introduce the complete New Zealand system. Some papers think the proposition absurd and utopian, others ask how the decision of the commission is to be enforced, while a third section of the press approve of the New Zealand expedient. Meanwhile a bill has actually been introduced into the Canadian lower house which appears to be approved of, tho hesitatingly, by the paper above cited. Thus:

MR. ROBERT LAIRD BORDEN,

Leader of the Opposition (Conservative) in the Canadian Parliament. He brought in a motion proposing compulsory arbitration in labor disputes.

"The bill introduced by Mr. Lemieux, Minister of Labor, provides for compulsory investigation of all disputes where public utilities are affected, and forbids strikes and lockouts until the award is made public. The pressure of public opinion is relied upon to enforce the award. Can Parliament go further at the present time?"

MR. RODOLPHE LEMIEUX,

Canadian Minister of Labor, who has drawn up a bill by which a commission will be appointed to decide labor disputes in general.

This proposal, says *Le Temps* (Ottawa), the leading French journal of the Canadian political capital, is that of a mere doctrinaire and would not suit the Canadian people, however just its provisions may appear in theory. The laboring class must be educated up to such a socialistic system.

The Toronto *News* gives its unqualified approval to the measure, and points to New Zealand as triumphantly vindicating by experience the practical success of compulsory arbitration in trade disputes. Such a law has been found equally beneficial to the employer, the employee, and the general public.

But the most important organ of the industrial world in Canada, the Toronto *Globe*, rejects the proposition as absurd and chimerical. It would imply rampant Socialism. The working class would by it be placed on the level of soldiers in the national army whose pay and rules of service are fixt by law. Such an arrangement would be fatal to the commercial interests of the country. Thus we are told:

"Compulsory arbitration, advocated by the Conservative leader at Ottawa, would place all the industries under its jurisdiction in a condition of virtual military service. The men would be denied the right to strike, and their wages and working conditions would be determined by official authority. This would involve an interference with personal freedom and with corporate enterprise that would never be tolerated in Canada. Its advocacy by the leader of the Opposition shows that in this regard he is largely a visionary and a dreamer. To the practical mind the resultant complications and official interferences would be sufficient to disorganize and destroy the industrial development of the Dominion."

SPARKS FROM THE ANVIL.

"THE President of the United States is no limited monarch like the King of England. If King Edward were to undertake to disband a regiment, great would be the consternation in the Empire. The first question would be whether the King had gone crazy, and the next what was to be done with the crown. —*Montreal Daily Witness.*

A CORDIAL UNDERMINING.

The Cordial Understanding culminates
In plans for tunnelling the Dover Straits;
Which justifies the words of those who swore
The same was likely to become a "bore."

—*London Outlook.*

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

GROWTH WITHOUT LIFE.

THE interesting recent imitations of certain processes or aspects of plant and animal life, made by utilizing purely chemical and physical actions, have been noted from time to time in these columns. They are occasionally heralded in the daily press as a solution of the problem of life or as actual creation of living things from dead matter. The experimenters, of course, make neither of these claims, but they believe that they are doing something more than making odd imitations. They really hope to throw some light on the mechanical process of organic life, at least in its earlier stages, and it is the belief of many students that they are in a fair way to do so. In *La Nature* (Paris, December 15) some of the latest and most striking experiments along this line are described by Dr. P. Desposses and Dr. A. Martinet. These writers say:

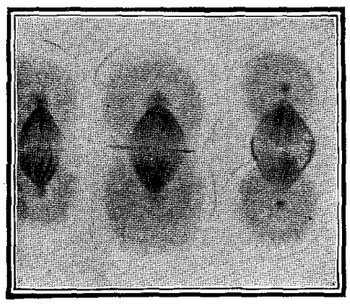
"All nature is connected by insensible gradations. To facilitate its study, man has established, between beings and things, lines of demarcation, classification, and categories; but the human mind refuses to be kept down by rules that exist rather within itself than in nature.

"It is possible to imagine the existence of an intermediary between living beings and inert matter, just as there exist intermediaries between animals and plants. Following various other investigators . . . Stéphane Leduc, professor of physics at the Nantes Medical School, has recently attempted to reproduce, solely by the play of physico-chemical forces, a certain number of forms and functions which in common opinion are characteristic of life. He has attained some very curious results.

"If into a very weak solution of copper sulfate we let fall a drop of sugar sirup containing traces of ferrocyanid of potassium, we see the following series of phenomena: the drop becomes covered with a brownish layer, it swells up, after a considerable time a bud forms, which also assumes a brownish skin and buds in its turn, or sometimes splits in two. In short, we see a sort of germination comparable to that of a seed placed in a suitable medium; the drop buds, sends out prolongations analogous to rootlets and sprouts, and these grow slowly into roots and branches. By varying the conditions of the experiment, making the drop more or less rich in sugar, choosing a medium containing more or less of the salt, and thus modifying, within the limits of the experiment, the intimate constitution of what correspond to the seed and the soil, we obtain different forms, resembling more or less certain algæ and mucedineæ. One of these artificial growths was pronounced by a distinguished naturalist to be an aspergillus, after he had carefully examined it through a lens."

AN ARTIFICIAL PLANT.

The "seed" may be seen below the two principal branches.

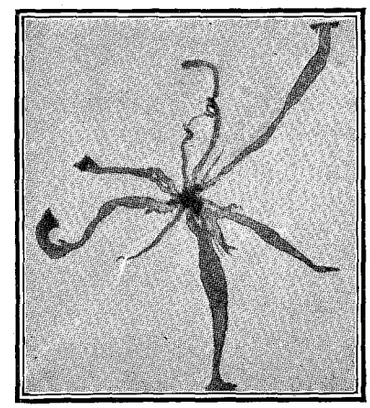


ARTIFICIAL CELL DEVELOPMENT.

Not only may growths in a horizontal plane be obtained, but also those in a vertical direction. The writer continues:

"We have seen in Professor Leduc's laboratory artificial growths in test-tubes, where drops, serving as artificial seeds, when placed in the bottom in an appropriate nuritive liquid, gave forth delicate stems several centimeters long, some of which expanded into leaflets. . . . . .

"The mechanism of production of these growths is simple enough. The drop of concentrated sugar solution, like a real seed, constitutes a medium of high osmotic pressure and great cohesion; the surrounding medium has a much lower osmotic tension. The reaction between the potassium ferrocyanid of the drop and the copper sulfate of the solution gives rise, on the surface of the drop, to a thin semipermeable membrane of copper ferrocyanid, across which osmotic interchanges may take place. Under the influence of difference of osmotic pressure between the drop and the surrounding liquid, the water penetrates the membrane, whic his impermeable to the sugar; the drop swells, the distended membrane yields at some point, a 'bud' appears and is at once in turn covered with a skin of copper ferrocyanid, through which the same phenomena of osmose are repeated. This bud buds again in its turn and so on indefinitely, whence the formation of 'stems,' 'branches,' etc.



"SEED" IN THE MIDDLE OF THE PLANT.

"Leduc has also succeeded in reproducing experimentally the aspects presented by eggs in the early stages of their development, which are called by biologists the figures of karyokinesis.

"If in a given liquid mass we place a drop of the same substance tinted with blood or India ink, and on either side of this drop two slightly colored drops of higher osmotic pressure [more concentrated solution]; and if diffusion be then allowed to take place, we obtain in a few minutes the aspect shown in the third figure, which is from a photograph taken in Leduc's laboratory.

"We see here figures comparable in all respects to the nuclear divisions, and at their extremities poles formed by the more concentrated drops, surrounded by radiations. These poles, on the preparation, repel and recede from each other like the centrosomes at the moment of karyokinesis. It would appear impossible not to find in these figures, obtained by simple diffusion, a perfect resemblance to the achromatic figures of karyokinesis.

"These experimental researches are most interesting; they enable us to get a somewhat nearer view of the mechanical and physico-chemical conditions of life."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A TIDAL POWER-PLANT.

A PLANT for compressing air by the flow of sea-water between large tidal basins is to be built next spring on the Maine coast near South Thomaston. The comprest air is to be transmitted a considerable distance through pipes and used to operate quarry machinery, trolley roads, and factories. The working of this plant will be watched with interest by engineers, for altho "tide-mills" are as old as history, attempts to utilize tidal energy on a large scale have not met with success. William O. Webber, the designer, writes of the forthcoming attempt as follows in *Engineering News* (New York) as abstracted in *The Engineering Magazine* (January):

"Careful experiments upon a large working model, erected at South Thomaston, last summer, have fully demonstrated the peculiar application necessary for the utilization of the flow between large tidal basins and the ocean. . . . . .

"At South Thomaston there is a tidal basin with an area of

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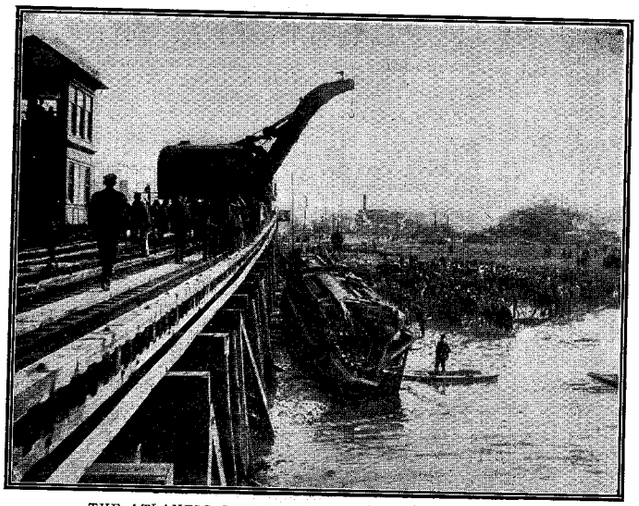
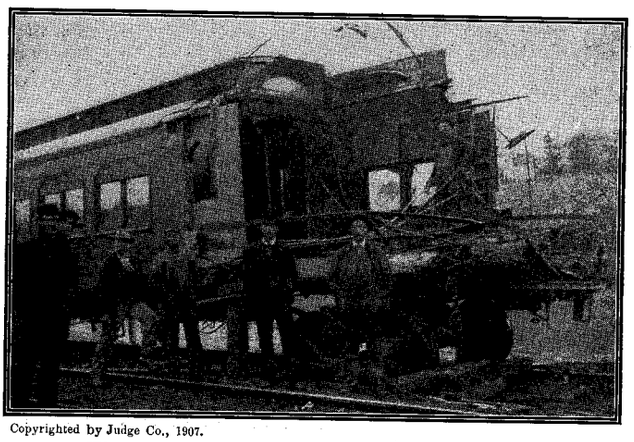


THE ATLANTIC CITY DISASTER—OVER FIFTY KILLED.

THE "20TH CENTURY LIMITED" WRECK AT MENTOR IN 1905—19 KILLED.



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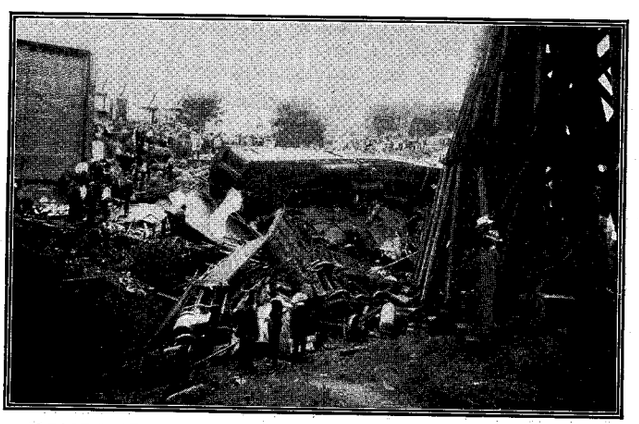
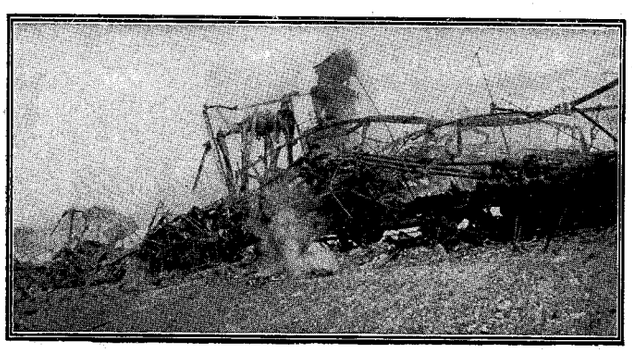
WRECK IN WHICH PRESIDENT SPENCER WAS KILLED.



75-FOOT LEAP OF A TRAIN AT DANVILLE, VA.—NINE KILLED, SEVEN INJURED.



AN ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC IN ARIZONA.

SEAMY SIDE OF

slightly over a square mile, or 640 acres. The average rise and fall of the tide at this point is 12 feet. This would, therefore, realize about 5,000 horse-power on the basis of 70-per-cent. efficiency of the compressing apparatus, which should be easily obtained, as the tests of other plants . . . have given much higher efficiencies. . . . . .

"At Rockland, Me., there is sufficient market for the available power in the stone and lime quarries and factories of the country within a 20-mile radius. Contrary to the usually preconceived notions, it is practicable to transmit comprest air through pipes, long distances, with comparatively slight losses. It has been demonstrated by the Popp system, in Paris, that the leakage is very slight, and the four years' experience at Norwich, Conn., shows the leakage to be nil. Hydraulically comprest air being a perfectly dry gas, the frictional resistance, in good, smooth-coated pipe, is remarkably low, and velocities of 50 to 70 feet a second are admissible. The cost of pipe-lines is not so greatly in excess of electrical transmission lines, when the cost of step-up and step-down transformers, etc., is taken into consideration.

"There are many tidal basins along the coasts of the temperate zones, between the 40th and 50th parallels of latitude, which are commercially capable of developing in this manner an unfailing source of power. Moreover, this source of power has no dry season in the summer, and the cutting off of forests does not affect it. This power can be made available many miles inland from the shore at comparatively low costs, and, with the single exception of lighting, can be turned into useful work in direct competition with electrical power."

GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATION OF RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

THE occurrence of several railroad accidents of unusual magnitude—three of them in the brief space of one week—has caused wide-spread comment and not a little alarm. An investigation of the matter by Congress has been proposed, and it seems probable that the Federal Government may be given greater authority, through the Interstate Commerce Commission or otherwise, over railway operation. The Commission itself has issued an appeal to Congress requesting authority and an appropriation to make experimental tests of automatic devices to prevent railway collisions. Says an editorial writer in *Engineering News* (New York, January 10):

"The public has lost all confidence—if it ever had any—in the railway companies' investigation of their own wrecks. It is not satisfied with the published information that fifty lives were blotted out because a signalman blundered here or a locomotive-runner made a mistake there. It wants to know what checks are in force, here or elsewhere, to guard against such blunders. It wants to know whether engineers are given a printed rule that the block signal at danger is not to be passed under any conditions, and are privately instructed that it is permissible to take chances so long as their train is 'under control,' which may mean and often

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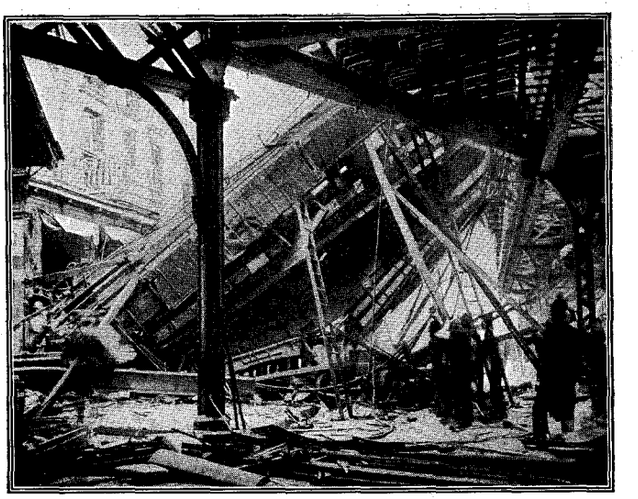
A MISSOURI PACIFIC WRECK — TWENTY-NINE DEAD, FIFTY-FOUR INJURED.



ELEVATED-RAILROAD WRECK IN NEW YORK IN 1905; 20 KILLED, 40 HURT.

is interpreted to mean a speed of thirty miles an hour or more. It wants to know whether those who travel by rail are entrusting their lives to men who may have been working long hours and be drowsy from lack of sleep when they should be alert to watch for a signal. Already it has been found that the engineer of the locomotive which telescoped the train at Terra Cotta had had only eight hours sleep in the forty-eight hours preceding the disaster."

From tables published in the last report of the Interstate Commerce Commission the writer shows that while fewer passengers were killed in 1906 than in 1905, the number of passengers injured was greater than in any year before, and there was a larger number of employees killed and injured. He goes on to say:

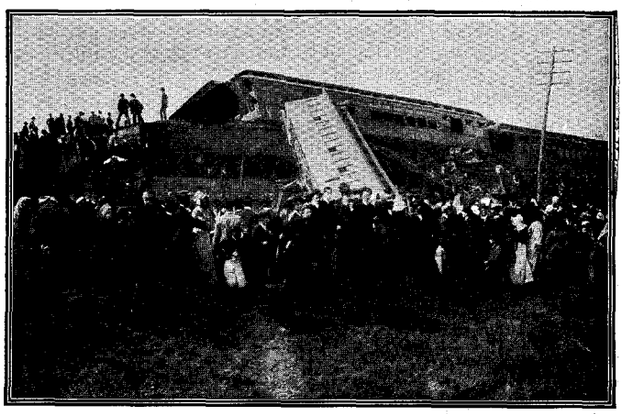
"The recent epidemic of terrible wrecks makes it probable that the year ending June 30, 1907, will show a worse record than any previous year. That conditions are actually growing worse instead of better is further confirmed by the tabular statement of collisions and derailments. It will be seen that collisions increased from 6,224 in 1905 to 7,194 in 1906, and derailments grew from 5,371 in 1905 to 6,261 in 1906. These train accidents cost the lives of almost a thousand persons and maimed a whole army of nearly 12,700 more.

"Surely, surely, surely this record of death and disaster appeals most powerfully for remedial action of some sort. We have had a long trial of the plan of letting the railways conduct their business in their own way; and any unprejudiced person must admit that the plan is a dead failure. Casualties are increasing and not diminishing. The dangers of railway travel in the United States to-day are proven by statistics to be more serious than ever before. Our Wall-Street railway kings are intent on deals and strategic moves, high finance and underground politics; but they are singularly blind to the fact that the reckless railroad operation of the day is creating a strong body of public opinion in favor of government ownership, which must be reckoned with in the near future. . . . . .

"It is true, of course, that the technical features of railway operation are beyond the grasp of the layman; but there is all the more need, therefore, of calling in expert aid and advice. In so far as any railway is conducting its operations with the best methods and appliances and maintaining a high standard of discipline and efficiency, it has nothing to fear and no reason for opposing government supervision of its working. There will, therefore, be good reason to look with suspicion on any railways which try to defeat in Congress measures looking toward government investigation of railway accidents."

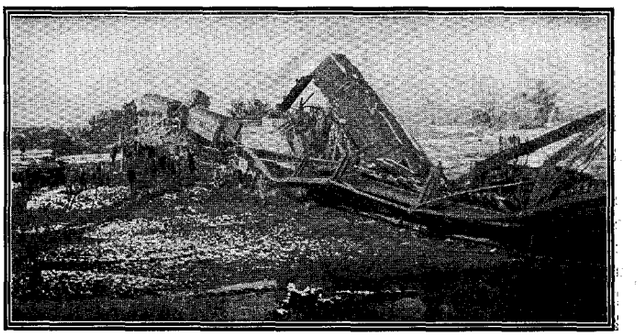
The above is from an engineering paper. The railway journals proper, while of course not so severe, show that they are fully alive to the situation. *The Railway Age* (Chicago, January 4) believes that not defective mechanism, but lax discipline, due to scarcity of labor and the tyranny of the unions, is at the bottom of the trouble. It says editorially:

"The enforcement of discipline on railroads has for years been becoming more and more difficult because of the fact that the



WHERE SIXTEEN PURDUE STUDENTS MET DEATH IN INDIANAPOLIS IN 1903. The steel coal-car is intact, while the wooden coaches are smashed.

CAPE MAY EXPRESS DERAILED AT FIFTY MILES AN HOUR — NOBODY KILLED.



A WRECK ON THE SANTA FE IN COLORADO. ONLY ONE KILLED.

AMERICAN RAILROADING.

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labor-unions antagonize the management at every possible point. We may cite as a single instance of this influence a case where the management of an American railroad was given the choice of suffering a general strike of machinists or of reinstating a man who had been detected three times making false reports on his time-cards. Instances of the same general character might be multiplied indefinitely. The condition which must be remedied is that railway managements out of deference to public sentiment do not dare to exercise that rigor in disciplining railway employees which the safety of the public demands. It is an anomalous but an incontestable fact that the public would crucify the management that enforced proper discipline."

So-called "block systems" that do not block are blamed by *Railway and Locomotive Engineering* (New York, January). It says:

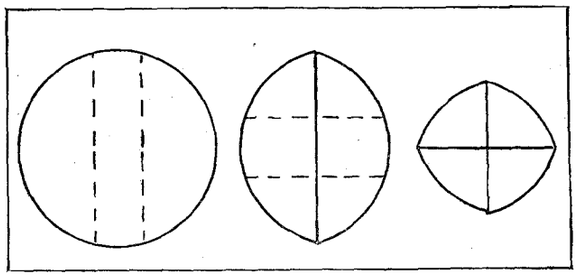
"Unless a block system is absolute it is worse than nothing, for it takes away the sense of responsibility from the engineer. The protection of stalled trains by flagmen is notorious for being neglected, as any one can testify who has been a passenger in a train stopt between stations.

"American railroad trains could be operated as safely as those on European railways are if the same precautions were taken to prevent accidents. An absolute block system is essential, but the men operating the system must be trained to obey the rules absolutely. Most of our accidents are caused by those responsible for the movements of trains being permitted habitually to take dangerous chances. Day after day they run past signals to save time and are often commended for getting their trains through on time, instead of being punished for violating important rules.

"If railroad officials were sincerely anxious to do away absolutely with even the possibility of accidents, an automatic stop apparatus could be installed in connection with every danger signal, as they are on the express tracks of the New York subway, and no engineer would dare to or could run past such a danger signal. Introducing a system of that kind would cost a little money and at times it would cause a few minutes' delay, but it would effectually prevent collisions, such as the one by which the death of the president of the Southern was caused. Every such accident hastens the day when the compulsory use of the most approved form of absolute block-signaling will become the law of the land, and those roads which now have block systems worthy of the name should strenuously enforce the discipline necessary to make train protection in this country something more than a by-word and a lie."

The Geometry of Cake-cutting.—A problem in the economical cutting of a Christmas cake is thus stated and solved by a correspondent of *Nature* (London, December 20):

"The problem to be solved was, 'given a round tea-cake of some five inches across, and two persons of moderate appetite to eat it, in what way should it be cut so as to leave a minimum of exposed surface to become dry?' The ordinary method of cutting out a wedge is very faulty in this respect. The results to be aimed at are so to cut the cake that the remaining portions shall fit together. Consequently the chords (or the arcs) of the circumferences of these portions must be equal. The direction of the first two vertical planes of section is unimportant; they may be parallel, as in the first figure, or they may enclose a wedge. The cuts shown on the figures represent those made with the intention of letting the cake last for three days, each successive operation having removed about one-third of the area of the original disk. A common india-rubber band embraces the whole and keeps its segments together."



SCIENTIFIC CAKE-CUTTING.

Broken straight lines show intended cuts. Ordinary straight lines show the cuts that have been made. The segments are kept in apposition by a common elastic band that encloses the whole. In the above figures about one-third of the area of the original disk is removed by each of the two successive operations.

FRENCH SCIENCE AND FRENCH GREATNESS.

A VOTE on the relative preeminence of great Frenchmen of the last century has recently been taken by one of the most widely circulated newspapers in Paris, the *Petit Parisien*. No less than 15,000,000 answers were received, and the results show what the average Frenchman thinks of the sources of his country's greatness. What is most striking in the list of names as finally determined is the large proportion of scientific and literary men in it. Statesmen cut a small figure and soldiers are nowhere; even the great Napoleon is only fourth. A scientist pure and simple stands at the very head of the list. In the opinion of Frenchmen, then, it is chiefly French science and French literature that have made France great. According to the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, as quoted in *Science* (New York, January 11), the result is a revelation to the foreigner of a wholly unsuspected idealism. He goes on to say:

"Only those observers who have had the privilege of studying the evolution of the French mind and feeling over an unbroken series of years on the spot were aware of the profound transformation which the republican school system and stable republican government in general have effected in the points of view of the present generation of Frenchmen.

"The winner of the recent contest is Pasteur. Victor Hugo runs him close, having received 1,227,103 votes against 1,338,425 for the world-renowned man of science. But it is characteristic that two men of peaceful pursuits should precede on the list those great Frenchmen who might have appeared at first sight to have most contributed to that special kind of glory known as French. Gambetta follows Victor Hugo with 1,155,672 votes. Then come Napoleon I. and Thiers with 1,118,034 and 1,039,453 votes respectively. For the sixth place what foreigner would have suggested the name of Lazare Carnot? Yet a moment's reflection will reveal the reasons for his juxtaposition with Thiers. The latter has certainly been acclaimed as the 'libérateur du territoire,' and what, after all, was that work of his but the repetition of the incomparable services rendered by Carnot in the organization of the Republican armies of the Revolution? With remarkable persistency, moreover, the French soul to-day vibrates between the primordial patriotic concern as to the defense of the integrity of French soil and its emotion of gratitude in presence of the great peaceful benefactors of the nation in the fields either of science or of art. The order of the names that succeed Lazare Carnot's is the proof of this statment—Curie, the discoverer of radium; Alexandre Dumas *père*, who has charmed several generations not only of Frenchmen, but also of Englishmen; Dr. Roux, the inventor of the diphtheritic serum; Parmentier, the introducer of the potato into France; then Ampère, the father of dynamic electricity; Brazza, the founder of French West Africa; Zola, whose place here, thirteenth on the list, shows conclusively what France now thinks of his courageous deed as author of 'J'Accuse'; Lamartine, a consoling election for those who have always regarded the author of 'The Lake' as the most seductive Frenchman of the nineteenth century; and François Arago, the astronomer and physicist.

"This brings us to the sixteenth place, which is held gloriously by Mme. Sarah Bernhardt. But immediately afterward comes Mr. Waldeck-Rousseau, MacMahon, the hero of the famous 'J'y suis, j'y reste'; President Carnot, who certainly incarnates here a very characteristic conception of civic duty; Chevreul, the chemist; and Chateaubriand, the most eloquently French of all the writers of the last century, unless exception be made for Michelet, who figures twenty-third on this list after De Lesseps. This is a victory which shows how short-lived is French rancor. Ten years ago no *plébiscite* in France would have given such a result, the stupendous energy of the creator of the Suez Canal having been forgotten amid the tempest of the Panama scandals. The next four names are Jacquard, the inventor of the weaving-machine,

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Jules Verne, President Loubet, and Denfert-Rochereau. The list is to be continued until we have before us 502 names. These results constitute a lesson full of instruction not only for the rulers of France, but for foreigners curious as to the temperament and ideals of contemporary Frenchmen."

IMITATIONS OF GEMS.

GEMS made chemically of the same composition as the natural crystals are not imitations at all; they are not false but real, tho they are artificial rather than natural. Dealers in imitation stones are anxious to have their customers think that their wares come under this head, but it is said that the ruby is the only stone that has yet been made of commercial size. The diamond has been made artificially, but only in very tiny crystals. Imitations or "false" gems, we are told by the writer in the *Almanach de l'Horlogerie et de la Bijouterie*, are of four essentially distinct classes: Fine stones of inferior class and value; stones imitated by species of quartz; ordinary or special glass, and veneered stones or doublets. We quote a translation made for *The Scientific American Supplement*. Says the writer:

"The stones of the first class are substitutions rather than imitations. The connoisseur will not readily be deceived by imitations of quartz, of strass, or by a veneered stone (doublet), but perhaps he may be led to purchase as a diamond a stone of inferior quality.

"It is in reality the diamond which is the object of substitution. For this purpose sapphires or topazes, more or less uncolored, may be made use of; these with reference to their composition differ but little from the diamond. The colorless topaz of Brazil, denominated the *goutte d'eau* ('tear') by lapidaries, has, when cut and polished, the appearance of a diamond. These topazes always find purchasers at a comparatively high price, for the purchaser often entertains a secret hope of reselling them as diamonds. . . . . .

"The sapphire is also well adapted to substitution. It is next to the diamond the most highly esteemed precious stone. The most beautiful sapphires come from the East Indies. The white sapphire is as rare and almost as brilliant as the diamond. The finest sapphire may itself be imitated by the blue tourmaline or Brazil sapphire, as may also the ruby by the rose tourmaline or ruby of the Orient. Another Brazilian, the cymophane, when it is transparent, imitates the yellow diamond."

Almost all fine stones, we are told, may be imitated with different kinds of quartz, often with such fidelity as to deceive even an experienced buyer, for when tested with a file such imitations behave like the genuine diamond. We read:

"Quartz has for a base one of the common substances in nature, silicon. This substance occurs in the most varied forms and aspects; different names have been given to it when assuming well-known substances, of which at first the same origin is not recognized. The variety of quartz known as rock crystal or hyaline-quartz is that which arouses the greatest interest of the jeweler. The most beautiful rock crystal comes from Madagascar, but it is found in numerous other countries, and especially in countries having granite mountains or similar rocks. The ancients regarded quartz as congealed water. The experiments of modern chemists have shown that it is hydrated silica (silex). Stones of quartz, which in reality are fine stones but of secondary order, are not to be confounded with the diamond, the white sapphire, or the 'tear' topaz. The diamond is harder, weighs more, and has an adamantine brilliancy peculiar to itself. The white sapphire is also harder and weighs more. It has a luster less brilliant and retains for several hours the electricity that has been developed by friction; the same is the case with the colorless topaz. Rock crystal was worked in ancient Athens with rare perfection. Jewelry and other objects of luxury were manufactured from it. The inhabitants of India and China knew also the art of cutting and working quartz. Stones of the third category are manufactured; that is to say, the material from which they are formed is not a natural product, but a composition, which, if the purity and homogeneity necessary for rivaling the genuine diamond are desired, must be worked with the greatest care. The special glass resulting from the composition is generally designated under the name *strass*. . . . . .

"Thirty years ago the jewelry trade witnessed the appearance of a new product, denominated 'artificial diamonds.' These were stones of strass, or even of ordinary glass, cut like veritable diamonds, the pavilion of which was covered with a thin layer of silver, which gives to the facets great refracting power. This coating of silver is deposited by dipping the stone in special baths, and as it is exceedingly thin, it is reenforced by the galvanic method, or protected by means of a special varnish.

"Veneered stones (doublets), which form the fourth category, are, as their name indicates, objects the upper part of which may be either genuine stone or a piece of colored quartz, while the lower part is glass. The two pieces are united, either by cementing, or by placing them in a setting so arranged that the line of junction is completely concealed. The principal part of the stone may also be of rock crystal—that is, colorless—with a pavilion of colored glass. Thus are obtained artificial rubies, sapphires, emeralds, and other stones, which, when mounted, have the color and apparent hardness of genuine stones. Another class of veneered stones consists of two uncolored pieces, one of quartz, the other of glass, between which is interposed a layer of transparent cement, colored according to the stone to be imitated. At the beginning of the last century the veneering of stones was introduced on a considerable scale, and the first artists in that line succeeded in deceiving many buyers."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THAT the use of glass is greatly increasing in Egypt is reported by the *Bulletin Commerciale* (Alexandria). It says that the 1905 imports amounted to $700,000, as compared with $200,000 in 1892. This increase is thought to be due to the influx of Europeans into the country, and also to the general improvement in conditions of living of the natives, who were formerly contented with earthenware table utensils, but are now large purchasers of glassware. The extensive adoption of oil for lighting purposes has also given rise to a demand for glass lamps, which come from Austria and Germany. Lemonade bottles with marble stoppers are imported largely from Great Britain and delivered at about $5 a gross. Glass bracelets are largely worn by the native women.

AN ingenious application of the microphone for the detection of fire-damp, made in France, is described thus in *Nature* (London, December 13), by Gisbert Kapp: "If the sound waves of two pipes of equal pitch impinge on microphones connected in series with a telephone a clear note is heard, but if one of the pipes emits a but slightly different note there will be beats heard in the telephone. Now if one pipe is on the bank and the other underground, the latter, if there be fire-damp, will be blown with air of a different density and emit a different note. The telephone, by sounding beats, will then give warning of the presence of fire-damp. The apparatus when tested with coal gas showed great sensitiveness. An admixture of but 0.1 per cent. gave three beats in twenty seconds, and an admixture of 1 per cent. gave thirty beats in twenty seconds."

"DOES it pay to wipe engines?" asks the *Railway and Engineering Review* (New York, December 29). "In the good old days they were kept clean, as a matter of course. Then came pooling, and with its advent a disposition to cut out the expense of wiping altogether, on freight locomotives at least. Despite the increased use of power it is observable that most lines are again taking up wiping as a legitimate item of both freight- and passenger-locomotive maintenance. We believe this is in recognition of the fact that there is considerable more to the wiping proposition than the mere matter of the general appearance of the locomotives. It has been a well-observed fact that abandonment of wiping on any particular division always caused an equivalent 'let-down' in the esprit de corps of the engine crews, which resulted in a marked increase of engine failures, in which the round-house men as well as the engine crews were to blame. . . . It is gratifying to note recognition of the fact that one of the essentials in securing good locomotive performance lies in providing the engine crews with clean engines to run and the shop men with clean engines to work on and clean surroundings to work in."

IN criticism of an article on "Coal-mine Explosions and the Weather," quoted in THE LITERARY DIGEST recently, James Brown, of Chamberlain, S. D., writes as follows: "It would hardly seem that the word 'discovery' could be applied to this matter at this date. Thirty years ago I was a coal-miner in Ayrshire, Scotland. The law there at that time required that every manager of a coal-mine should be a holder of a government certificate, to obtain which he had to pass an examination on different topics connected with mining, among which was a certain standard of information about the nature and property of gases, particularly those usually found in coal-mines. In the ordinary text-books used by applicants for managers' certificates, it was laid down, according to my present recollection, as a known law that the liability to gas explosions was greater during a low barometer than during the opposite, the theory being that a low barometer indicated lighter atmospheric pressure, and that lessened atmospheric pressure naturally facilitated the escape of explosive gases from the crevices and reservoirs in the coal seams and adjacent rocks. These text-books of thirty years ago did not, as I now recollect it, speak of this principle as a new discovery even at that time, and how long it may have been recognized I have no present means of ascertaining."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

VISITING THE UNSEEN UNIVERSE.

ACCORDING to a mysterious author whose identity is concealed, it is possible for any one who will follow the prescribed path to have a "scientific demonstration" of the unseen universe. In fact, according to this author, in a book entitled "The Great Work," there are certain mystic "Masters" now living, successors of other "Masters" from the most ancient times, among whom was Jesus, who can at will take excursions through the veil, and return to tell us what occurs there. We do not meet them on the street, and if we did we would not know that they could visit eternity. For the author says:

"These men of science represent practically all the advanced and progressive civilizations and peoples of earth. For reasons which appear to them both imperative and just, their work of investigation, experiment, demonstration, and instruction is prosecuted and accomplished under the protecting shield of personal confidence and secrecy. This fact alone has been made the basis of much unjust criticism from two different sources, namely, from those who are ignorant of the cause and reason of such secrecy, and from those who are openly or secretly in league with the enemies of intellectual liberty and individual conscience. Nevertheless, their work will go on in secret until such time as they shall deem it wise to take the enemies of individual enlightenment and progress into their confidence, or until the time would, in their judgment, appear more propitious for a public work than at present."

But the Great School, having its headquarters in India, is accumulating important records in its mystic researches:

"When the time shall come that the work can best be accomplished without such protection and the preservation and perpetuation of its records can safely be entrusted to the public, concealment will no longer be necessary and will no longer exist. In the mean time, however, there are no insurmountable barriers between its accumulated knowledge and the honest seeker who can prove himself justly entitled to receive it. In other words, those who are able to give 'the right knock' will have no difficulty in finding their way to the 'door of the Temple,' and tho they be both 'poor' and 'blind,' a 'guide' will be found to conduct them safely over the way."

This is harder than the road to Jordan. It involves a long ethical struggle to a condition of complete unselfishness and purity. If you rise to this plane, then you have a technic that does the rest. Here is a hint of the process by which we can break through into the other world:

"The technical exercises laid out are of such a nature that, if he [the student] follows them accurately, he is able, in due course of time, to pass voluntarily into a state and condition of absolute physical darkness. But he is not able to accomplish this at once. It requires time and the most patient and persistent personal effort on his part. The results come gradually.

"At first a gentle shade is observable, as if a thin cloud has passed over the brilliantly lighted sun. It may require days of persistent effort to carry the process beyond this point. But after a while the shade begins to take a deeper tinge. Each step is repeated again and again, until the student is able to produce the conditions at will and with perfect facility.

"Day after day, week after week, he keeps at his task, until at last he is able to produce at will the condition of absolute physical darkness, even in the midst of the most brilliant sunlight, with his physical eyes wide open and his consciousness wide awake."

When the student is able to enter into the most perfect physical darkness (under the conditions suggested), in course of time he is perfectly conscious that he is beginning to emerge, as it were, from the other side of darkness.

"He first begins to see faint tinges of color. And strange as it may appear, the first color he is able to distinguish is that of deep red. It thus corresponds to the lowest color visible to the physical sense of sight. But it is not physical. He knows that it is not. While it is red, it is a red such as no man ever beheld with the physical eye."

By constant effort and long patience the subject can do this at will. The book is chary of telling us what occurs on the other side of "the great divide," but those who want to know can make a beginning by first becoming entirely unselfish and infallibly self-controlled. After that, go further.

A COUNTER-BLAST FOR CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

THE "relationship of truth to Christian Science" has a fresh exploitation at the hands of Mr. Charles Klein, the author of "The Music Master" and "The Lion and the Mouse." Mr. Klein is a firm believer in the faith, and declares that "the articles on Christian Science which are appearing from day to day in the public journals, magazines, etc., throw very little light on the subject because, for the most part, these articles are written by persons who have made only a superficial investigation of that science or have submitted it to no personal test, relying largely on one-sided testimony, casual, critical observation, or on the say-so of members of other religious denominations, schools of medicine, etc., who may or may not be more or less prejudiced against it." It is the personal test, and that only, declares Mr. Klein, which enables a man to become an authoritative judge of the reasonableness of the claims of Christian Science. How the proof was borne in upon his own mind is set forth in an article in *The Cosmopolitan* (February), from which we quote:

"I must confess that I was in the position of the man who denies, until my health compelled me to put Christian Science to the test; and since then I have invariably found that good thoughts produce good effects, that the more I understand of the nature of God the more good comes into my life. Good thought is a vitalizing energy, and evil thought is a devitalizing reaction. Would I be in a position to write convincingly on the subject of Christian Science if I had not put it to as thorough a test as I did? Could I descant on its principles if I did not apply those principles to my own particular case? Could I deny the testimony of thousands of persons in favor of Christian Science unless I was in a position to state that I knew their testimony was false? What does it prove that I merely think it false? I must know, and how can I know unless I prove? To be honest to others you must be honest to yourself. So when I realized that evil thoughts produce evil effects the questions naturally arose: What is good and what is evil? What is true and what is false? And these are precisely the questions that Christian Science answers, and answers fully and completely, to the man who asks the questions honestly and not merely out of idle curiosity or for the purpose of carping criticism."

Nine-tenths of the evil of the world comes through ignorance or false beliefs, continues Mr. Klein. The trouble with the world, according to this writer, "is not that it has too little faith, but that it has too much faith in the wrong direction." He says:

"The world believes too much in the power of evil and not enough in the power of good. It believes in the power of money, in physical force, in self-will, in self-love, in the survival of the strongest, and the consequent destruction of the weak. It believes in the power of hate, of cunning, of subtlety, and in the futility of love as a force or energy. As a consequence, evil predominates. Christian Science teaches the power of good, and good only, the power of mind, and mind only. It does not ignore disease, but teaches us to lessen the power of disease, and not to be afraid of it. It teaches us the health-restoring quality of sound thought, the antitoxic quality of love and truth, the dynamic energy of pure, hopeful thought unadulterated by fear of the poisonous germs of sin, disease, and death. Christian Science gives us hope, and it gives us health. How, then, can he who has never been to Christian Science for hope or for health, judge of its power in this or any other direction? A clean, unprejudiced view of that science should at least enable one to realize that its

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objects are noble and elevating and fraught with infinite good to the human race."

A picture of Mrs. Eddy as she appears to the writer is set forth in these words:

"In appearance she seems to be rather tall and dignified, almost stately. As a matter of fact, she is not very tall, but she has the most impressive manner of any person I have ever met. It is an innate, dominating, spiritual individuality that asserts itself almost without effort. Her voice is the voice of one who knows, and not of one who merely believes. There is no hysterical gush, no fanatic spirit of ecstasy, but a calm, self-possest, well-poised mental equilibrium that is remarkable in a woman of her years. . . . . .

"That one endowed with such extraordinary executive ability in organization, the most resourceful writer of the day on metaphysical questions, should still retain her mental grasp on the world's affairs is in itself a tribute to the efficacy of the science she has discovered. . . . . .

"Mrs. Eddy seeks seclusion, and for a good reason. Like all thinkers, she must spend a great deal of time in meditation; that is, in mental work. There is nothing mystical or mysterious about her solitude. She is really no more inaccessible than the head of any big enterprise."

CHARLES KLEIN,

Who declares that the enemies of Christian Science are persons who have made only a superficial examination of it and have submitted it to no personal test.

PASTOR WAGNER'S VIEW OF THE FRENCH CHURCH CRISIS.

CHARLES WAGNER, the liberal Protestant French pastor, so well known in America as the author of "The Simple Life," contributes to *The Outlook* (New York, January 12) a review of the dramatic events in France marking the culmination of the Church controversy. The interpretation which he gives to these events places the onus upon Pius X., whom he blames rather as the victim of bad advice than as acting by intention. Fair-minded Catholics, he says, after examining the Separation Law, "had concluded that its observance would be acceptable." "Many priests, more Christian than clerical, were of the same opinion; and the bishops were quite ready, after a demonstration against the secular spirit of the law, to adjust themselves to it." The "intransigeants," however, seized the opportunity to foment an agitation over the question of inventories, and the French clericals received from Rome "a proclamation which was a veritable defiance of Republican France, and which necessitated a policy of aggression and rebellion against the laws of the country." Pastor Wagner proceeds to give in their order the significant events of the eight days following December 10, 1906. The Pope forbade the bishops and curés to submit to the law of 1881 concerning public assemblies, and the Government made the infraction of this law punishable by a fine of from two to five francs, and a temporary imprisonment. Pastor Wagner's comment is as follows:

"This governmental measure evoked diverse criticisms. As a general thing the people were inclined to place the entire responsibility for the non-observance of the law upon the Pope. Opinion was not favorable to the imprisonment of refractory priests, for of course all priests would be refractory, and all priests, therefore, would necessarily be sent to prison. Admitting that forty thousand delinquents mean forty thousand lawsuits, the results would be very complicated and would give to fanatical priests an opportunity to deliver innumerable harangues in which they would pose as martyrs."

Not much has been made public, continues the writer, regarding the documents found in the apartments of Monsignor Montagnini, the papal nuncio who was expelled from France. The *Matin*, "generally well informed," he adds, made this declaration:

"We believe it to be a fact that certain of the articles seized are of great interest. They show conclusively that a very large majority of the French clergy had decided to submit to the law of 1881, and that only under imperative commands from the Pope did bishops and curés find themselves obliged to alter the intentions they had formed."

Pastor Wagner follows with this significant comment:

"This we know; and we can cite the example of the Cardinal Archbishop of Bordeaux as illustrative of the small consideration paid by the Vatican to the sentiments and wishes of the French clergy. This cardinal had adopted certain measures by means of which his diocese remained in harmony with the French law while yet obedient to the instructions received from the Pope. But the last interdiction in its succinct brutality destroyed the fruit of all his efforts.

"What must intelligent prelates think at being thus disowned, when their methods were characterized by obvious wisdom and dictated by their sense of right as just men and good citizens?"

The writer records the act of Abbé Moineau, vicar of St.-Germain de Charonne, which was imitated by six other churches of Paris, of having declarations conformable to the law of 1881 made by laymen. These acts were judged by the Archbishop of Paris as not constituting disobedience to the Pope. "Such a written judgment," Pastor Wagner observes, "tells much concerning the effort made by men of intellect."

In spite of the rallying and excitement of the Clerical press, says the Protestant clergyman, the country as a whole remained calm. He adds:

"A spirit of indifference was noticeable, which the intentional exaggerations of the reactionary journalists did not seem to dispel. The spirit of legislation has been so obviously liberal that it has broken up resistance. . . . .

"Recent events have shown to what an extent the Church of France has sacrificed her individuality, her seal of independence; and to what a spirit of indifference she has lapsed. The old error made by Roman Catholicism in drawing all the sap and juice of the Church into the priesthood has led that Church step by step into a blind alley. The faithful among the laymen are no longer of account. The clergy fears the laity, by whom alone it could be renewed and rejuvenated. The 'associations cultuelles,' by recalling the laity to the active councils of the Church, would have rejuvenated the spirit of Catholicism. But that which would have accomplished a return to the normal was regarded as an abomination. Inevitably one error engenders another.

"It is easy to understand that if the people are of no account, the clergy, taken as a whole, is of no more account. The bishops count no more than the abbés, the archbishops no more than the bishops. They are consulted only to be contradicted. Their habit of humbling themselves before the god of the Vatican is such that they obey without protest being made publicly. And yet they know how greatly recent events are opposed to the interests of the Church and to the fulfilment of their own duties. Their efficiency, their experience of local conditions, their wisdom as shepherds of their flocks, combine to counsel an opposite course. It is, therefore, without conviction and without confidence that they follow their chief, and in the full knowledge that he has given them fatal orders, as he himself received fatal advice. What schism could be worse than this? A schism between the faithful and the clergy; a schism between the convictions of the episcopate and the orders given it; a schism between the supreme head of the Church and the leaders of the Church of France. And thus a system most massive and most logical has led to incoherence through the exaggeration of authority."

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RELIGIOUS STATISTICS FOR 1906.

THE annual presentment of statistics of the churches of the United States, compiled by Dr. H. K. Carroll, appears in *The Christian Advocate* (New York, January 17) and shows the net gain of all denominations in 1906 as 4,300 ministers, 3,635 churches, and 870,389 communicants. The Roman Catholic Church reports 11,143,455 communicants, with a gain of 259,548; but the writer explains that the figures are not the result of an actual count, but are derived from estimates of "population," Catholic "population" including all persons baptized—old and young. Following the Roman Catholic denomination comes the Methodist (17 bodies) with 6,551,891 communicants; then the Baptists, with 5,140,770; the Lutherans, with 1,957,433; the Presbyterians, with 1,771,877; the Disciples of Christ, with 1,264,758, and the rest with less than a million each. The Catholics gained more than double the increase of any other faith, the Methodists and Lutherans following with about 116,000 each. The Baptist is the only other denomination that gained anything like 100,000, the rest falling far below that figure. The Friends, the River Brethren, and the Theosophists report losses.

Attention is called to the increased immigration of recent years from Eastern and Southern Europe and the consequent effect upon the complexion of our religious life. We read:

"The immigration from Eastern and Southern Europe, including Russia, and from Eastern Asia has become quite large in the last few years, and Russians, Greeks, and Syrians have multiplied among us, and forms of worship strange to the United States have been established. The Russian Orthodox Church, formerly confined almost entirely to Alaska, is now found in many of the cities of the United States and Canada. From the bishopric of Kadiak the ecclesiastical jurisdiction became a part of the archbishopric of Kamchatka. The archbishop in charge of the American province now resides in New York, where services in the cathedral Sunday evenings are held in English. Some of the Greek Catholics known as Uniates, in communion with the Church of Rome, have joined the Russian or Greek Orthodox branches, because the Roman Church in this country does not tolerate married priests. The Greek Church, a branch of the Eastern communion, has churches in various cities, north and south, east and west, and as yet has no bishop of its own. The Maronites, who are under the immediate oversight of the Roman Catholic archbishop of Boston, have a chor-bishop, appointed by the Maronite patriarch in Europe. The Syrians belong to the Synod of Antioch. They have a bishop who was consecrated by the Russian archbishop. In addition to the foregoing, there is also a Melchite Church, in Scranton, Pa., an orthodox body who accept the decrees of Ephesus and Chalcedon, which were rejected by the Nestorians and Jacobites. One can now study many of the Eastern religions and attend their worship without leaving the United States. For the Eastern group 'population' is given in place of communicants. The custom in the Eastern churches is, I am informed, to connect the confirmation and communion service with the baptismal, and children thus become communicants."

Statistics of the Church of Latter-day Saints are changed this year for the first time in a number of years and are from official sources which have not hitherto been accessible. To cite Dr. Carroll's summary:

"Statistics . . . show throughout the world 55 stakes, 650 wards, 22 missions, 55 stake-presidents, 650 ward bishops, 22 mission presidents, 1,500 missionaries, 3 of the First Presidency, 12 apostles, 7 of the First Seventies, and 3 of the presiding bishops. Including 1,410 stake and war councilors there are, in all, 3,662 officers, and the number of souls is estimated at 400,000. The number of meeting-houses is 800."

The returns of Spiritualists estimate the number of members in the United States and Canada at 300,000, the total of local societies being 760. From an "authoritative source in Boston" the number of Christian Science churches is given as 663 and the membership as 80,197, the gains for the year being 9,083 members, 52 churches, and 104 ministers. The following table shows the ministers, churches, communicants, and relative gains or decreases (*d*):

DENOMINATIONS	SUMMARY FOR 1906			NET GAINS FOR 1906		
	Ministers	Churches	Communicants	Ministers	Churches	Communicants
Adventists (6 bodies)	1,565	2,499	95,437	.....	.....	.....
Baptists (14 bodies)	38,010	54,566	5,140,770	528	287	93,152
Brethren (River) (3 bodies)	173	98	4,239	16	13	*d*100
Brethren (Plymouth) (4 bodies)	.....	314	6,661	.....	.....	.....
Buddhist (Chinese)	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buddhist and Shintoist (Japanese)	.....	9	.....	.....	9	.....
Catholics (9 bodies)	15,369	12,449	11,143,455	677	518	259,548
Catholic Apostolic	95	10	1,491	.....	.....	.....
Christadelphians	.....	63	1,277	.....	.....	.....
Christian Connection	1,348	1,340	101,597	.....	.....	.....
Christian Catholic (Dowie)	104	110	40,000	.....	.....	.....
Christian Scientists	1,326	663	80,197	104	52	9,083
Christian Union	201	268	17,500	201	268	17,500
Church of God (Winebrenarian)	499	590	41,475	24	.....	1,975
Church of the New Jerusalem	128	139	8,084	*d*5	*d*1	17
Communistic Societies (6 bodies)	.....	22	3,084	.....	.....	.....
Congregationalists	5,959	5,943	694,923	26	12	10,601
Disciples of Christ	7,153	11,110	1,264,758	678	77	29,464
Dunkards (4 bodies)	3,241	1,100	121,194	75	*d*38	4,883
Evangelical (2 bodies)	1,508	2,730	179,339	57	82	12,361
Friends (4 bodies)	1,466	1,075	118,752	54	...	*d*1,663
Friends of the Temple	4	4	340	.....	.....	.....
German Evangelical Protestant	100	155	20,000	.....	.....	.....
German Evangelical Synod	964	1,227	228,420	8	6	6,417
Jews (2 bodies)	301	570	14,000	.....	.....	.....
Latter-Day Saints (2 bodies)	1,652	1,328	396,354	92	*d*10	52,107
Lutherans (23 bodies)	7,872	13,919	1,957,433	287	546	116,087
Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant	345	351	46,000	54	44	12,600
Mennonites (12 bodies)	1,240	701	61,690	29	*d*65	642
Methodists (17 bodies)	41,483	60,352	6,551,891	1,165	1,269	116,475
Moravians	130	119	16,923	*d*2	2	341
Presbyterians (12 bodies)	12,705	15,922	1,771,877	55	220	48,006
Protestant Episcopal (2 bodies)	5,258	7,567	846,492	49	343	19,365
Reformed (3 bodies)	2,044	2,563	422,359	74	27	17,337
Salvation Army	3,773	983	28,500	.....	.....	.....
Schwenkfeldians	5	8	731	2	1	131
Social Brethren	17	20	913	.....	.....	.....
Society for Ethical Culture	.....	5	1,700	.....	1	200
Spiritualists	.....	748	295,000	.....	8	29,500
Theosophical Society	.....	72	2,607	.....	3	*d*56
United Brethren (2 bodies)	2,247	4,351	286,238	62	*d*56	22,226
Unitarians	544	464	71,000	*d*3	5	.....
Universalists	720	977	55,831	*d*7	12	2,190
Independent Congregations	54	156	14,126	.....	.....	.....
Grand total in 1906	159,503	207,707	32,283,658	4,300	3,635	870,389
Grand total in 1905	155,203	204,072	31,413,269	2,628	4,100	783,979

From Dr. D. L. Leonard's statistics of the Protestant missionary societies of the world for 1906, published in *The Missionary Review of the World* (New York, January), we learn that "over $21,000,000, with more than $2,500,000 additional given by the native churches in the foreign field," were contributed to the spread of Christianity. "Of this sum nearly $9,000,000 came from the United States, about the same amount from Great Britain, and $1,500,000 from Germany. Four societies received over $1,000,000 each, and two more almost reached that figure." From Europe and America 18,591 men and women embarked on the missionary work. "Intimately associated with these are nearly 90,000 native fellow-laborers (destined soon to become the chief evangelizing force). Combining the two classes of toilers, we have a host of evangelists numbering 108,387." As to the "harvest" the writer has this to say:

"Almost 2,000,000 communicants are found in the mission churches (a number rivaling the population of Massachusetts, Iowa, Georgia, or Tennessee), and of these upward of 140,000 were brought into the Christian fold last year. The Baptists lead with 130,902, three British societies follow each with more than 80,000, and then come three American societies (Methodist, American Board, and Presbyterian), each with more than 50,000. . . . Finally, in the almost 30,000 mission schools upward of 1,250,000 boys and girls are receiving Christian instruction. If to all this were added the results of industrial and medical missions, surely nothing approaching to 'failure' could be charged."

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LETTERS AND ART.

FRIENDS AND ENEMIES OF THE SKY-SCRAPERS.

THE sky-scraper, of all forms of architectural expression, seems to have the faculty of making either violent friends or violent enemies. There is little chance of taking a middle ground. It is "the first absolutely genuine expression of an original American architecture," says Mr. Giles Edgerton in *The Craftsman* (New York, January). In this tall, eccentric tower, he thinks, we have begun to feel our way toward buildings that "suit our needs, our comfort, our landscape, without regard to any other nation or civilization." It is a matter for congratulation, according to him, that we have abandoned the absurdity of copying "any old style on earth from Karnak to Versailles." Our case with the sky-scraper is put as follows:

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CANYON NUMBER THREE, A NEW YORK CROSS-STREET.

From an etching by Joseph Pennell.

The artist and the sociologist disagree on the esthetic values of grouped sky-scrapers.

"We have never said—until the sky-scraper—'we want such and such a building because it is suited to our lives, the way we work, the way we play, the way we live—simple, strong, and fairly intelligent lives.' At least, if it has been said before the last few years, it was in a whisper, and the idea was never realized. . . . . .

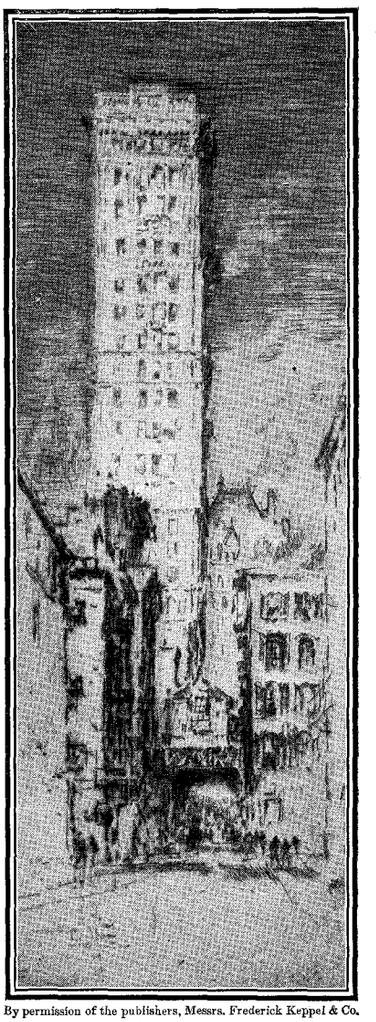
"Circumstances put an iron hand upon counterfeit architecture for commercial purposes in New York, and forced us to build something that we, as a nation, needed, that was adapted to our own way of living and working, that in fact possest national characteristics. The manifestation of this first honest building impulse in America was the sky-scraper, maligned, wronged, insulted from the start, and yet up to the present time the finest architectural expression in this country because of the completeness of its adaptation to need. And it is the sky-scraper that has changed the outline of New York City, that has revolutionized the quality of it, and that has created the first suggestion of beauty that the city has ever laid claim to."

This beauty, Mr. Edgerton insists, is of an individual quality, and has added charm to New York because by means of the sky-scrapers she has acquired "the first real expression of her own quality." Mr. Edgerton tells us under what conditions of environment the sky-scraper is most effective. Thus:

"Not standing alone, cut away from the earth, as a lonely slice of architecture, is the sky-scraper beautiful; its charm must always depend upon its environment. Rather than actually contributing beauty it makes beauty possible. It needs the old Gothic church with its tall, slender spire, the hoary churchyard, the colonial City Hall, the green park, the wide harbor, Battery Park, and Madison Square to fold about it, to rest near it and connect it with the earth. Given these for environment, it has power to change the face of the greatest American city from crude ugliness to irregular loveliness, and with the varying setting of sunrise or sunset, storm or fog, New York grows into a city of enchantment with a wondrous, fleeting, mysterious beauty."

Mr. Joseph Pennell, an American etcher long a resident of London, "was the first to discover the beauty of the sky-scraper," says Mr. Edgerton, "or at least the first courageously to express it." He has, moreover, proved that "New York has, in her first architectural honesty, redeemed herself from ugliness."

These enthusiastic words seem to a writer in the Springfield *Republican* (January 12) a blend of truth and error. He is willing to admit that the high steel building is "original and American," that, moreover, it has fine qualities. He denies that the sky-scraper "is 'national' or that it is suited to our 'needs' except in a few horribly crowded spots, or to our 'comfort,' for it is the most selfish of buildings, or our landscape, which has no peculiarity whatever to suggest high buildings." He denies certain other allegations of the writer in *The Craftsman*, as the following shows:



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THE WHITE TOWER, CORTLANDT STREET.

From an etching by Joseph Pennell.

Isolated and treated as towers the sky-scrapers achieve, according to some critics, their highest artistic mission.

"And no less tainted with error is the statement: 'We have never said—until the sky-scraper—we want such and such a building because it is suited to our lives, the way we work, the way we play, the way we live—simple, strong, and fairly intelligent lives.' The facts in the case are much less rhetorical. A big new unwieldy city, badly laid out, struggling with its own growth, found the business quarter penned in between railroads and river. At the same time came a remarkable development in the structural use of steel, making it possible to build safely and with economically thin walls, to an enormous height. There was no question whatever of suiting the way we work, the way we play, or the way we live, but simply of packing, by the help of American mechanical ingenuity, the greatest possible number of people upon a given building-block. It was a device excusable only by the predicament, and a predicament due to want of foresight. Architects protested, but the pressure was too great; then they made the best of the case, and on the whole succeeded in a way that does credit to their ability in grappling with new conditions. But let us be careful not to say that the sky-scraper sprang into existence because it suited the needs, the comfort, or the health of the public, because the exact reverse is the case."

It is further pointed out by the writer in *The Republican* that peculiar conditions of atmosphere are necessary to give the

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sky-scrapers the semblance they wear in Mr. Pennell's "romantic grandiose" pictures. The true way to judge them, he declares, is as they exist in reality — "the embodiment of commercial greed, lawless individualism, contemptuous disregard for others." Their artistic qualities vanish when they are grouped together and are robbed of the character they essentially possess as "towers." This view is presented by Prof. John Bascom in a letter printed in *The Republican*, from which we quote:

"They can no longer be easily seen; they hide each other, and utterly dwarf every building of an earlier or of a different style enclosed among them. The picturesque effect is gone, whatever it was; and the life of the city, which shows itself in the streets, takes on a deprest character. Thoroughfares are darkened, spaces are made to seem narrower, churches and public buildings are smothered, and the sense of hurry loses all qualifications. Trinity Church, opposite Wall Street, a stimulating edifice which seemed to stretch up into the pure light, now appears to gasp for air and to have utterly sunk into the cold, oppressive shadow of business."

THE NON-PURITAN THEME OF "PARADISE LOST."

THE true theme of "Paradise Lost" is not commonly understood, says Mr. Paul Elmer More. It is not sin and man's disobedience and fall, but rather the yearnings for the golden pastoral age such as may be found in all great poets who came before Milton. This ideal glory which the English poet imagined is implied in the very title of the work, he says (in a study of Milton contained in his fourth series of "Shelburne Essays," recently published). Mr. More's contention is phrased as follows:

"Sin is not the innermost subject of Milton's epic, nor man's disobedience and fall; these are but the tragic shadows cast about the central light. Justification of the ways of God to man is not the true moral of the plot. This and the whole divine drama are merely the poet's means of raising his conception to the highest generalization. The true theme is Paradise itself, not Paradise lost, but the reality of that 'happy rural seat' where two errant tempters beheld

> To all delight of human sense exposed,
> In narrow room nature's whole wealth, yea more,
> A heaven on earth."

This truth, indeed, continues Mr. More, "we might have learned from Tennyson." For he had the insight to discern "what gave the poem its profound value and interest." Mr. More quotes Tennyson's Alcaic poem, "Me rather all that bowery loneliness," to prove what Tennyson considered at least the most attractive element in Milton's epic. Moreover, this attraction of the pastoral age is found universally, says Mr. More:

"It is the good fortune of English literature that the Hebraic preoccupations of her epic poet led him to adopt a theme whose origin is that ancient ineradicable longing of the human heart for a garden of innocence, a paradise of idyllic delights. . . . Turn where you will in mythology and literature, and you will find this pastoral ideal haunting the imagination of men, less pronounced possibly in early days when pastoral life was a reality, more emphasized as civilization grows complex and carries us away from nature. Were one to attempt to display its universality by illustration, one would need to abridge the libraries of the world into a few pages."

In the conclusion of his essay Mr. More has this further word to say on Milton's "perfect and splendid vision of pastoral bliss":

"In the colloquy of the Father and the Son we listen to the divine love whose power and wisdom, so the poet dreams, shall at the last restore to erring mankind the lost Paradise, made perfect now against temptation and deceit. So is the humble tragedy in the Garden of Eden lifted up in grandeur and significance until it is made to embrace the drama of salvation; and so the regret of memory is converted into the gladness of hope. Meanwhile for us who merely read and seek the exalted pleasures of the imagination, there lies, between the scenes in hell and the panoramic vision of the world's shattered life, that perfect and splendid vision of pastoral bliss. As Adam in his morning hymn gave thanks for the glories of the outstretched and still uncontaminated earth, so almost we are ready to render praise to the poet's creative genius for this sweet refuge of retirement he has builded for the heart of our fancy."

WOMEN OF THE MODERN ITALIAN STAGE.

THE names of Eleanora Duse and Adelaide Ristori would probably embrace all that the average Anglo-Saxon could profess to know of modern Italian actresses. Yet an article in a recent number of *The Dramatic Mirror* (New York) brings forward several others who in the opinion of their countrymen take almost equal rank with Duse. As a class, the Italian actresses "are born full of aptitude for the stage, to which they devote themselves with love and bitterness," says the writer of this article, Raffaele Limboli. "Some attain the summit of art," he continues; "others less fortunate vanish from the scene, their hearts in a turmoil, after a life of bitterness and disenchantment. Some find repose in a meritorious old age, while the bravest remain in the breach." In the latter class he places Eleanora Duse, who, "gifted with extraordinary sensibility," he declares, "never reaches the end of her emotions." "If, yesterday, she dreamed of something magnificent, which perhaps resulted in bitter disillusion," he continues, "to-day she will dream anew, and thus will it be to-morrow and always." She is "preeminently an evolutionist," he asserts, adding a brief summary of the successive stages in which her art has manifested itself. Thus:

"Romanticism was the daily bread of her youth, then naturalism enveloped her in its coils, and in Zola's 'Teresa Raquin' she attained remarkable dramatic brutality. Later she appeared in dramas based on psychology and symbolism. Then followed the D'Annunzio productions, and Duse believed in them to have found the true food for her thought, the renewing force for her energies. Her répertoire was all D'Annunzio, and for years her wonderful multiform art crystallized, grew sterile. The women of the 'Città Morta' and 'Gioconda' are automatons, and Duse in interpreting them became rigid, her delicate, harmonious voice seemed monotonous, her profound gaze lost in a distant vision of art which few comprehend. Aside from her most ardent admirers, who will always adore Duse in any rôle whatsoever, the serious public reproached the great actress for her useless and unfortunate sacrifices. 'The poet,' say some newspapers, 'follows his path, but the satellite who attends him loses her impulse, and her splendor languishes.'

"Now Duse has returned to the Duse of former days, and has made successful attempts with the Russian drama, and new manifestations of art. Possibly she has not forgotten D'Annunzio and his works, altho she has almost banished them from her répertoire. Eleanora Duse, the most cultured, the strongest Italian actress, is still the queen of our prose theater; years may pass, but her heart and mind do not grow old."

Among actresses of the first rank Mr. Limboli mentions Tina di Lorenzo, Virginia Reiter, and Irma Gramatica. The first of these was long regarded the most beautiful Italian actress, and "the critics were always enthusiastic over her art." No other actress, save perhaps Duse, has been so acclaimed, we are told. Her chief rôle is *La Samaritan*. Reiter, on the other hand, is so plain that it long delayed her success. But this obstacle has been overcome. We read:

"'Madame Sans Gêne' is her war-horse, but in 'La Femme de Claude,' in 'Camille,' she is equally good, owing to her excellent interpretation. Her voice ever finds the most thrilling note, the most fascinating harmonies. In what may be styled *décolleté* rôles, such as 'Zaza,' Reiter is absolutely unsurpassed. No Italian actress can compete with her. . . . . .

"Totally different in temperament is Irma Gramatica. Slender, extremely nervous, restless, for many years she was unknown, met with the usual disappointments, trod the usual pathway of privations

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VIRGINIA REITER,
"So plain that it long delayed her success."

TINA DI LOREZO,
Long regarded the most beautiful of Italian actresses.

DISTINGUISHED WOMEN OF THE ITALIAN STAGE

and humiliations, sorrow, tears, sometimes even hunger. Duse was her companion in the first stages, and encouraged her to persevere. Gradually, after severe but solid training, she gained ground, and ended by triumphing. Now she is enrolled among the chief artists of the Italian theater, and Gabriele d'Annunzio wished her to interpret the title-rôle in his 'Daughter of Jorio.' She is of a passionate temperament, with impetuous and highly effective outbursts; her interpretations are of impressionistic truth. Her pale face sometimes takes on expressions not easily forgotten. Her sister Emma is considered one of the principal 'Intellectuals' of our stage; in truth there are few actresses who study anything but their rôles. Emma, on the other hand, for a long time was a subscriber to the leading circulating libraries."

Two other actresses of excellent powers are Italia Vitaliani and Giacinta Pezzana. Of these Mr. Limobli writes:

"Critics have exprest the most widely differing views concerning them. Neither ever seeks an easy success. Of unbending, proud natures, sometimes scornful, they were believed haughty and intolerant; therefore they are not popular actresses. Italia Vitaliani, a cousin of Eleanora Duse, whom she greatly resembles, is still young; her eyes are brilliant and profound, her voice somewhat harsh and uneven; absolutely lacking in personal vanity, she fights her battles; she is a tragédienne of great force, a cultured woman, a passionate lover of the theater, and—an unusual quality—has a great respect for the public and for her art. In 'Hedda Gabler' and in 'Camille' she is remarkably effective.

"Giacinta Pezzana is no longer young; cultured as are few actresses, she has many times retired in disgust from the stage, then, seized with homesickness, returned to it with youthful ardor. Her interpretations of *Teresa Raquin* by Zola, of *Maria Stuart*, *Medea*, *Esmeralda*, and *Messalina* are famous. Now she is a member of the established theater in Rome, inaugurated last year. This theater, which promised to banish rough, machine-made plays, and to give the best dramatic productions of all ages and countries, is under the direction of Giacinta Pezzana and Eduardo Boutet, that prince of dramatic critics, who has written for thirty years with brutal sincerity for newspapers and magazines."

Ristori, only recently removed by death, completes and crowns the group of great Italian actresses of the modern drama. "With the exception of Sarah Siddons, who in her prime must have been one of the noblest female figures that ever adorned the stage," says Mr. J. Rankin Towse in *Putnam's Magazine* (New York, January), "nature was perhaps more prodigal in her gifts to Adelaide Ristori than to any other great actress known to modern theatrical history." Of her art Mr. Towse writes:

"Her most popular successes were as *Queen Elizabeth*—a most notable exhibition of imperious temper and intellectual force, with fine touches of comedy and pathos—and in *Maria Stuart*, in which only Modjeska has approached her. Her differentiation of these two characters was a most striking proof of her versatility. Another brilliant royal study was her *Marie Antoinette*. She was so closely identified with tragedy during the greater part of her career that her powers as a comedian were not generally known, yet she used to play the part of *Mirandolina* in 'La Locandiera' with a brilliancy which even Duse could not surpass. But it was in the loftiest flights of poetic tragedy, as *Medea*, *Phèdre*, and *Myrrha*, that her imagination and power were most manifest, and she was never so great as when playing with some kindred genius like Salvini. It was in her support that the latter first leapt into fame with his *Oreste*. He said at that time that she reminded him of one of Raphael's Madonnas. Where could such another pair of actors be found to-day?

"Ristori was wont to say that it was her ambition to unite the passionate intensity of the Italian stage with the naturalism of the French method. But naturalism, in the strict meaning of the word, plays but a small part in such characters as she chiefly portrayed. She never, indeed, exceeded the modesty of nature, but in nearly all her best work there was the glow and color of romance, and herein lay a large part of the irresistible charm of her acting."

GIACINTA PEZZANA,
Of the established theater at Rome.

LITERARY INFERIORITY OF JAPAN.

THO Japan has produced an enormous mass of writings, it can not be said that the compositions of Japanese authors "have added anything of value to the literature of the world." So asserts Sir Charles Eliot in *The Westminster Gazette* (London, January 4), at the same time declaring that Japanese literature "has never exercised the faintest influence on any other country, not even Korea." These facts he regards as remarkable, especially since "most great Asiatic nations have been great in literature," China having "dominated the whole of Eastern Asia for the last two thousand years simply by imposing the writings of ancient Chinese sages as the one canon and norm of

IRMA GRAMATICA,
One of the chief interpreters of d'Annunzio rôles.

ITALIA VITALIANI,
A cousin of Duse and a tragédienne of great force.

LITTLE KNOWN ABROAD.
(Portraits by courtesy of *The Dramatic Mirror*.)

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civilization." A curious difference between the Japanese and other Eastern literatures is noticed by the writer in the following:

"As the development of Japan has been very different from that of other Asiatic countries, it is interesting to notice that the literature is also different, and presents decided characters of its own, altho it has been strongly influenced by Chinese models, and some of it is actually written in Chinese. It is an essentially secular literature, whereas most Asiatic literatures have grown up around sacred books. Japan has nothing of this kind except some collections of myths and early chronicles, which may be compared with the Eddas, but make no pretension to compete with the scriptures of the Hindus, Mohammedans, or Buddhists. No doubt the absence of such works is one reason why Japan had no message for the surrounding nations. It also goes far to explain her free and untrammeled development."

The best of the Japanese literature, declares Sir Charles, was produced in the period when Kyoto was the seat of government, from about 800 to 1186 A.D. Four unproductive centuries followed, succeeded by the Tokugawa epoch, lasting from 1603 to 1867, in which Japan "sent forth a literary flood of enormous volume, tho of mediocre quality." The supply has not diminished under the present régime. The older Kyoto literature was largely composed by women, which accounts, thinks this writer, for "gossipy lightness of touch" and the "interminable prolixity" that characterizes it. Men wrote in Chinese, "which was regarded as the proper vehicle for serious compositions," and the vernacular was left to the women. He adds, by way of description:

"This style is sometimes called Zuihitsu, or following the pen—that is to say, jotting down whatever passes through the mind—anecdotes, sentiments, descriptions of scenery, estimates of people—so that the composition seems sometimes almost a novel, sometimes a diary, sometimes *impressions de voyage*. Such are the 'Pillow Sketches' of Sei Shonagon, who was maid of honor to the Empress about the year 1000, and left an account of her life in the palace, wherein can still be read not only the loves, jealousies, and intrigues of the court, but even the quarrels of the imperial cats and dogs. She had a habit, found in other Japanese writers, of making lists of pleasant and unpleasant things, which is not so dull as it sounds. Thus, among unpleasant things she counts a dog who barks at your lover when he comes to pay a clandestine visit, and a man who sings the praises of another woman. Among pleasant things we find to be asked the way by a handsome man who stops his carriage to speak to you. It may be surmised that she was not more strait-laced than was indispensable for a maid of honor of the period."

The practically unanimous testimony of critics admits that these works, if compared with similar productions from other countries, can not be classed as literary masterpieces. But their value lies in "the indications they give of the difference of the Japanese spirit from that of other Asiatic peoples even a thousand years ago." To quote further:

"One can not imagine the 'Pillow Sketches' being written in Arabic or Sanskrit. They are in no way akin to the 'Arabian Nights' or 'Indian Tales and Dramas'; and tho they are more like the compositions of the Chinese, who have also a talent for essay-writing, they are freer and seem to have originated independently. It would seem, too, that the Japanese novel is not derived from the Chinese, for romances were written in Japan about 1000 A.D., if not earlier, whereas critics consider that the earliest Chinese novels date from the thirteenth century. Nor is it difficult to explain their independent origin, for the transition from a gossipy diary wherein conversations are recounted to a novel which is a biography of the hero is not difficult. A celebrated romance of this kind is the 'Genji,' also the handiwork of a lady, and written about the same time as the 'Pillow Sketches.' It follows the fortunes of its hero from birth to the age of fifty-one, through fifty-four books. No European appears to have been bold enough to read the whole of this gigantic work, but it would seem that here, too, the literary talent is moderate.

Bakin is named as almost the only Japanese author whose name has penetrated to Europe. He lived in the early nineteenth century and wrote an immense number of very long novels. His countrymen "admire his fertility of invention, his learning, his wealth of language, characters, and incident," but Europeans "find his style obscure and his plots so complicated that it is impossible to keep count of the characters and their doings."

EVIDENCES OF JEWISH EXTRACTION IN CHARLES LAMB.

CHARLES LAMB possest a curious "mental twist," declares a Jewish writer, traceable to a "Semitic cross-fertilization" in his lineage. This peculiarity, he declares, produces two directly opposite tempers in Lamb's writing, according to the subject he is treating. "When he talks of familiar themes, of his friends and relatives, of theaters and actors, of South Sea House, or of the Old Benchers of the Inner Temple, he is on ground where not even Leigh Hunt can surpass him in restraint or self-detachment. His aloofness is superb, and the soul of the Aryan shines refulgently in him. But when he launches into a dissertation on roast pig, or gets on to the bewildering topic of Jews, he loses his habitual reserve, and seems to borrow the *abandon*, the warmth, and the energy of the Semite." Lamb was conscious of this ferment within him, thinks the writer, Mr. M. L. R. Breslar, "for he often alludes to it in the oddest of self-communings and in the most pathetic self-questionings." The cat is let out of the bag, the writer suggests, in the following anecdote from Lamb's essay "My Relations": "'On my letting slip at table that I was not fond of a certain popular dish he [Lamb's brother] begged me, at any rate, not to *say* so—for the world would think me mad.' If the 'popular dish' was '*ham and eggs*,'" says Mr. Breslar, "Lamb's brother had about him something of the wisdom of the serpent. The eighteenth century was an awkward time for *professing* Jews."

The writer's reason for assuming that Lamb sprang from remote Jewish stock is given in the this paragraph, which we quote from Mr. Breslar's article in *The Jewish Chronicle* (London):

"So far, the family history ends in Lincoln, whence John Lamb came up to London to seek his fortune. Lamb's own account of his remarkable parent contains matter enough for lively speculation. He seems to have been a man of parts and of ability above the common type, with a heart as tender as a woman's. 'He had the merriest quips and conceits, and was altogether as brimful of rogueries and inventions as you could desire.' Such a man was not 'born to serve his brethren,' but became in course of time the major domo and the close friend of his employer, Salt. His fidelity and devotion to Salt's interests were the outcome of gratitude for spontaneous acts of generosity on the part of the famous Old Bencher. Now, gratitude is one of the root-traits of this wonderful race, perchance the most stimulating of its beneficent agencies and the most powerful of its glittering virtues. Now, if John Lamb knew all about the history of his family and of their wanderings, we may be sure the lad on coming up to town soon learnt the widsom of reticence. Jews were not then exactly popular idols. The country seethed from end to end with subdued hatred of them, and it flamed out into open violence when Henry Pelham in 1753 brought in the detested Naturalization Bill. In his daily rambles about the city, John saw around him everywhere scribblings of the odious couplet, 'No Jews, no wooden shoes,' chalked up on walls and hoardings by a howling and infuriated mob. His sympathies, we may be sure, were not with the tormentors of this hapless people; for Charles Lamb has told us 'in the cause of the oppressed he never considered inequalities or calculated the number of his opponents.' One wonders whether the old Maccabæan fires raged in that noble-hearted figure. . . .

"To judge from Lamb's portrait in the Guildhall and from De Quincey's favorable criticism, it would appear that the family were originally Spanish Jews—'Marranos,' or pseudo-Catholics who furtively practised the religion of their ancestors until betrayed by the cupidity of spies and compelled to fly for safety to Holland, whence, later on, in the seventeenth century, branches of the family migrated to Lincoln, where they settled and intermarried with local non-Jewish elements."

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CURRENT POETRY.

A Ballad of Messengers.

By Louise Imogen Guiney.

The priest was in his room;
One taper pricked the gloom
Past midnight: it and he
Flames burning weariedly.
Now sleep was needed sore,
But a knock came at the door.

Said the old servant then:
"Sir, little gentlemen
Await below, who plead
Some dying creature's need.
There's a London mile to go
In starshine and hard snow."

Out to the church he went
For the saving sacrament,
Aware, even as he prest
The pyx against his breast,
That beautiful, elate,
Beside the chancel gate

Was one not seven years old,
And one of mien less bold,
With torches, on their knees,
In decent surplices.
Blown lilies of one stem,
They rose; he followed them

How ghostly, in the dark,
The frozen streets! A park,
An empty square; again
Streets; and a twisted lane,
And down the lane a door.
The bright, bare heads before

Entered in turn, and shone
The rotten stair upon.
Close was the priest behind,
When both the lights went blind!
And, sudden as the light,
Both children vanished quite.

But he, unvexed and bland,
Put forth a groping hand,
And pushed a knob apace
Into what seemed a space.
"Is any here?" his cry;
The answer: "Help! I die."

The chill moon showed a bed
Whereon, uncomforted,
A lonely woman lay,

A DOCTOR'S SLEEP
Found He Had to Leave Off Coffee.

Many persons do not realize that a bad stomach will cause insomnia.

Coffee drinking, being such an ancient and respectable form of stimulation, few realize that the drug—caffeine—contained in coffee and tea, is one of the principal causes of dyspepsia and nervous troubles.

Without their usual portion of coffee or tea, the caffeine topers are nervous, irritable and fretful. That's the way with a whiskey drinker. He has got to have his dram "to settle his nerves"—habit.

To leave off coffee is an easy matter if you want to try it, because Postum—well boiled according to directions—gives a gentle but natural support to the nerves and does not contain any drug—nothing but food.

Physicians know this to be true, as one from Ga. writes:

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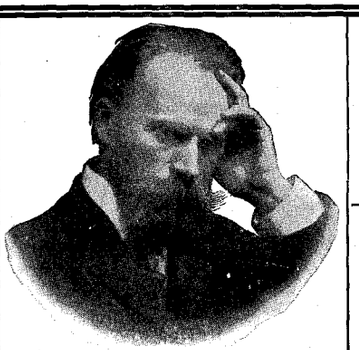
"I also enjoy refreshing sleep, to which I've been an utter stranger for 20 years.

"In treating Dyspepsia in its various types, I find little trouble when I can induce patients to quit coffee and adopt Postum." The Dr. is right and "there's a reason." Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.



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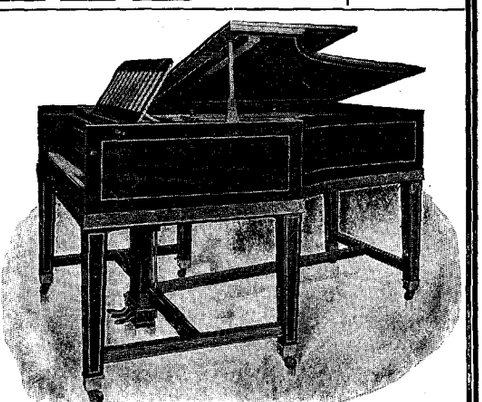

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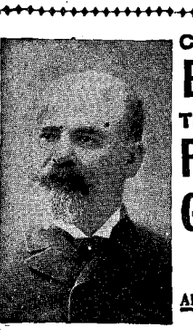

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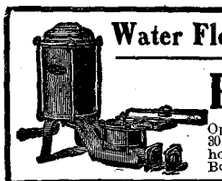

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The hue of trodden clay;
Contrite, and full of fears,
She called him through her tears.

Oh, heavy to confess
Is lifelong wickedness!
Tenderly he that heard
Spake the absolving word,
And gave, in the strange room,
The blest Viaticum.

An oval portrait old
In its worn frame of gold
(Scarce a thing else at all
Between bare wall and wall!)
Stood on a shelf apart.
Withdrawn with kindly art,

He leaned and gazed, until
The sad soul prayed her fill.
"Father!" at last she sighed,
"How came you? With what guide?
Who guessed I thirsted, I,
For the true faith laid by?"

He, smiling, turned himself
Half from the mantel-shelf:
"Behold my escort fair
Most comely pictured there.
They, I, and you record
Such mercy of Our Lord!"

"Nay. While my youth ran clear
In mine own Lancashire?"
She said, "I loved them once,
My master's darling sons,
Geoffrey and Hugh, who had
No mother to make glad.

"'Twas I taught them to sing
Ave! one far-off Spring,
And serve the chaplain's mass.
My poor sweet boys! alas
(You know not, but I know),
Drowned, forty years ago"

"And yet they summoned me
To-night." "God! can it be?"
"Yes; how not recognize
The babe's remembered eyes?
And the elder angel grace
That led me to this place?"

Across the chamber dim
The dying looked at him;
He saw her body throb
With one glad-hearted sob.
Then knelt the priest to pray
For the spirit gone away:
Da requiem! Domine!
—*From Scribner's Magazine* (January).

HOW FOOLS AND THEIR MONEY ARE PARTED.

While the boom in mining-company promotion is in full swing and the "wildcats" have possession of the Sunday newspapers, here and there the press lifts a voice of warning for the benefit of the too-imaginative investor. *Ridgway's*, of New York, has a representative in the Nevada mining region investigating, for the guidance of its readers, those companies which advertise in the East, while the Denver *Daily Mining Record*, a champion of corporation publicity, pillories in its columns twelve hundred mining companies which it finds "not entitled to public confidence." Mr. Frank Fayant, writing in *Success*, presents some facts which are both interesting and admonitory. After quoting from a number of the flamboyant advertisements with which we are only too familiar, he asks pertinently: "How many of these companies, in the advertising of which the English language is drained of superlatives, are going to live and pay dividends?" And for answer he turns back to the somewhat

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similar promotion craze of five years ago, when "the public invaded Wall Street and went on a speculative debauch." A careful investigation of every company that advertised its shares in the Sunday edition of the New York *Herald* in 1901 and part of 1902—150 companies in all—reveals the fact that only one is to-day paying dividends to its stockholders. Says Mr. Fayant:

"It has paid two dividends of one per cent. each this year, and its stock is selling in the open market at less than half what investors paid for it five years ago, altho its promoters asserted then that 'it is doubtful whether anything has ever been offered to the public for subscription which gives so much promise from so small an outlay.'"

"In all this brave array of wonderful ventures that were to make fortunes for the credulous, one company is paying a dividend—and a dividend smaller than that paid by the savings banks. One other is a going manufacturing concern, that ignores my request for information; a third is a going real-estate company, that repurchased from investors the stock sold to them; a fourth is a plantation company waiting for its rubber trees to grow up; two are struggling oil companies, in need of money; eighteen are gold mines, still hoping to strike it rich, and nearly all are in need of money. Of the one hundred and twenty-six other ventures, twenty-two may be classed as moribund, while the remaining one hundred and four are dead and gone, forgotten by all but the investors who bravely put their money into them.

"And now to look behind these cold figures of buried hopes!

"The man who set the pace for the wildcat promoters of 1901 was L. E. Pike, of Hartford, Conn., dubbed by Mr. Stevens 'the notorious Pike.' Pike spent in 1901 and 1902 not far from $150,000 in advertising—profitable advertising. His flamboyant poster broadsides in the newspapers made all the little promoters gasp in envy. Recklessly, ridiculously extravagant in their promises and prophecies, these big, black-type, circus-bill appeals to small investors reaped a rich harvest. The whole problem with Pike was how to sell a maximum amount of stock at a minimum advertising outlay. To sell $100 worth of stock at an advertising cost

WHITE BREAD

Makes Trouble For People With Weak Intestinal Digestion.

A lady in a Wis. town employed a physician who instructed her not to eat white bread for two years. She tells the details of her sickness and she certainly was a sick woman.

"In the year 1887 I gave out from over work, and until 1901 I remained an invalid in bed a great part of the time. Had different doctors but nothing seemed to help. I suffered from cerebro-spinal congestion, female trouble and serious stomach and bowel trouble. My husband called a new doctor and after having gone without any food for 10 days the doctor ordered Grape-Nuts for me. I could eat the new food from the very first mouthful. The doctor kept me on Grape-Nuts and the only medicine was a little glycerine to heal the alimentary canal.

"When I was up again Doctor told me to eat Grape-Nuts twice a day and no white bread for two years. I got well in good time and have gained in strength so I can do my own work again.

"My brain has been helped so much, and I know that the Grape-Nuts food did this, too. I found I had been made ill because I was not fed right, that is I did not properly digest white bread and some other food I tried to live on.

"I have never been without Grape-Nuts food since and eat it every day. You may publish this letter if you like so it will help someone else." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Get the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

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The security of these Mortgage Certificates, therefore, is unexcelled. In this respect they rank strictly with Government, State and Municipal bonds yet yield a much higher rate of interest, which adds to their attractiveness. They are offered

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thus placing them within the reach of persons having small sums to invest.

These mortgage certificates are exempt from all taxation in the State of New York under chapter 532 of the Laws of 1906. The certificates are due and payable February 1st, 1917, but may be paid at the obligor's option on February 1st, 1912, or on any February 1st thereafter on six months' notice. They may be had in coupon or registered form.

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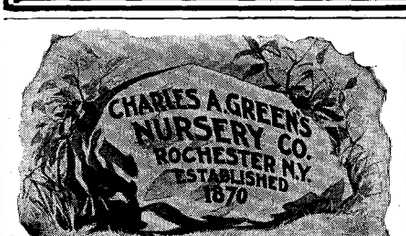

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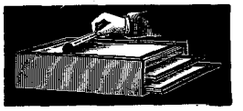

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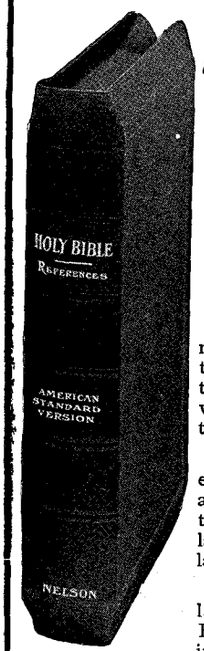

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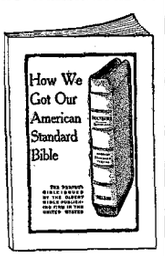

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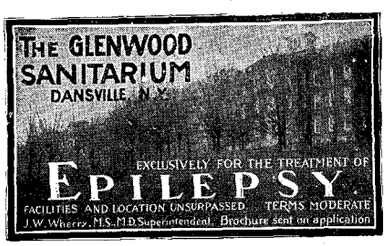
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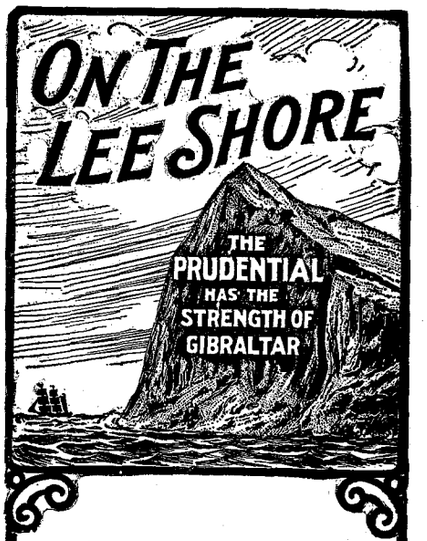
of $80 was poor business: to sell it at a cost of $40 was good business. He cared little about the intrinsic worth of the properties he exploited. A hole in the ground was, in his mind, a gold mine, and, after Pike had turned the English language loose on it, it became one of the richest properties on the face of the earth. His Washington Copper and Milling Company, claimed to be 'the richest property in the United States,' had nothing more than a fifty-foot hole in a gravel-bed.

"I am using the past tense in telling the story of Pike. But Pike is not a memory, like his companies. He is in Hartford to-day, and even now may be poring over his dictionary for new adjectives with which to decorate more circus-bill tales of fortune-making in oil or gold or marvelous inventions. I wonder that the new craze for mining stocks, rapidly growing into the proportions of the South Sea Bubble, does not bring Pike out of his hiding-place."

PERSONAL.

High Dignitaries and the Telephone Abroad.—President Fauré of France once had his master of ceremonies (the "*chef des protocoles,*" as he is called under the Republic) reprimand one of the ministers of state for "ringing him up" on the telephone to communicate an important and pressing piece of state news. He was deeply incensed at what he considered a flagrant breach of official etiquette. The offending minister was able to get the head of the Republic at the telephone only by knowing his personal number, which in France is divulged but to a few. The Paris public telephone book gives merely: "101. 60. Presidency of the Republic, Palace of the Elysée" (office and residence), no number being here assigned to the President himself. The President of France can not be personally communicated with over the telephone by the general public. An article in the *New Yorker Staats-Zeitung,* December 2, containing this information, states that the same is the case with the Emperor of Austria. The Vienna public telephone-book gives numbers for the "Office of the Lord Steward of his Royal and Imperial Apostolic Majesty" and in it for the "Chamber of his Majesty the Emperor and King," but the Emperor personally is not put down as a subscriber. On the other hand, the work contains the numbers of the Crown Prince: "Nos. 15, 16. Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Este, his Royal and Imperial Highness and his Serenity the Archduke." The article proceeds:

The future Emperor of Austria and Apostolic King of Hungary, then, is in this respect much more democratic than the President of the French Republic. To be sure, whether "Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Este, his Royal and Imperial Highness and his Serenity the Archduke" himself comes to the telephone when he is rung up on No. 15 or 16 is doubtful. But, thanks to the information in the telephone-book, he can be "rung up." Other members of the House of Hapsburg-Lorraine have no objection to figuring in this place in company with other partly blue- and partly red-blooded mortals. Thus, opposite No. 5,440 in the Vienna telephone-book is to be read: "Adelgunde, her Royal Highness the Archduchess, Duchess of Modena." However exclusive these exalted personages are usually, in the register of telephone subscribers they readily mingle with the people as "connected." But one thing distinguishes these telephone owners from the rest of telephoning humanity—the portentous titles with which the telephone management describes them. It is noticeable, however, that the management is thus lavish of titles only with members of the royal family. All other subscribers to the telephone system, however high their rank, however long their genealogy, however famous their name, are set down in a compass the brevity, dryness, and unadornedness of which must fill even the most



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fanatical republican with satisfaction. An instance of this is the following: "No. 20,385. Guttadauro v. Reburdone, Eugène, prince." That is exemplary laconicism! First name: "Eugène." And then, "prince." Is that the rank or the occupation? Perhaps it is both.

The Vienna telephone-book gives the subscribers both by name and by number. The Paris and Berlin registers lack this arrangement. They give the subscribers only by name. As regards the giving of titles, republican France and monarchical Germany are exactly alike. On the list of telephone subscribers all men are equal "1,998, v. Buelow, prince, chancellor, residence W. 8, Wilhelm-strasse 77." Thus curtly and compactly is the highest official in the German Empire put down. In a single respect the Berlin telephone-book is still more chary than the Paris, not to mention the Vienna one: the head of the state and the members of his family are not named at all. Tho the Kaiser frequently makes use not only of the telegraph but of the telephone (conversations over the telephone, for instance, often take place between the Emperor and the Empress), and tho telephone connections are everywhere at his command, he is not named among the telephone subscribers, either personally like the future Emperor of Austria or impersonally like the President of France. The Kaiser can not be "rung up." Only various ones of his court and other officials can be. The same is the case with the crown prince and the other sons of the Kaiser. The Kaiser and his family have a telephone, yet they are not in the telephone-book.

But not only the high ones of the earth make use of this means of protection against "ringings-up"; many, many others too, persons living on their income, in business, government officials, whole managements, great business houses prefer to disclose their telephone connection only to the initiate, to withhold it, on the other hand, from the public. The management guards the secret jealously. Quite recently it has been again imprest upon all telephone officials not to answer questions as to the number of unnamed subscribers. The telephone is a democratic contrivance that can facilitate direct intercourse with the high and highest ones. But it also can be aristocratically managed, for princes as well as for those who are not. Every one, if he feels so inclined, can keep off the "ringing-up" herd. . . . Before the telephone, all men are equal, but only all men who are willing to be equal.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Mrs. Piper, Medium.—The accomplishments of Mrs. Piper, "perhaps the most noted spiritualistic medium now living," are told by James H. Hyslop in *The Sunday Magazine*. It was quite by accident, we are informed, that she discovered her unusual powers. Having occasion some years ago to consult a physician about some peculiar trouble, he told her, after examination, that she was "mediumistic" and undertook to develop her. His success is attested by the accounts of Mrs. Piper's professional career. Part of Mr. Hyslop's narrative is here quoted:

Professor James of Harvard University, a leader in the American Society of Psychic Research, went with Mrs. James to make a trial of the case. He gave no names, and tho he had to assume, as he says, that Mrs. Piper knew who he was from his connection with the society, he was struck with her peculiar familiarity with the names of his family, living and dead, but mostly by her apparent knowledge of an Italian letter which he had received a day or two before and which was known to only two other persons in this country. The consequence was that he set about some careful experiments that winter.

His method was to have an understanding with Mrs. Piper that he would send certain persons of his own selection to her unannounced and to take account of the results at first sittings, where, the names of sitters not being known, there was no

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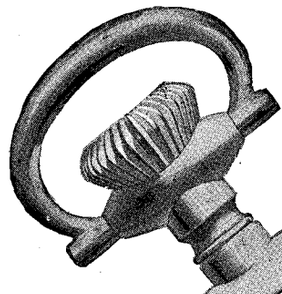

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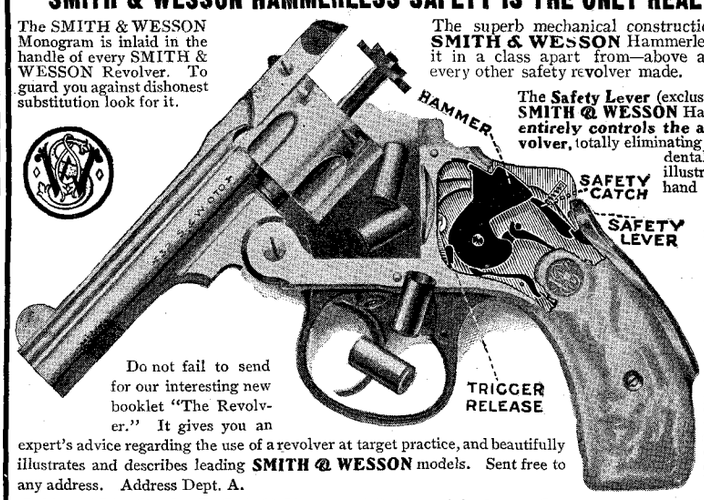

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possibility of detective fraud. He sent some thirty persons to Mrs. Piper in that way during that winter. When he examined their reports of the results at first sittings, he came to the conclusion that they were not due to chance, but indicated supernormal knowledge. He so reported to the American society in the *Proceedings* of 1885. . . .

In 1889 Mrs. Piper was taken to England for further experiments out of her own environment. I can not take the space to detail the methods which were used to exclude the right to accuse Mrs. Piper of fraud; but when men like Prof. William James, Dr. Richard Hodgson, Sir Oliver Lodge, Frederick W. H. Myers, and Prof. Charles Richet accept the exclusion of the known methods of fraud in such phenomena from Mrs. Piper's case, the public must consider itself uninformed if it treats the phenomena lightly.

Mrs. Piper goes into what we call a trance. In this condition of unconsciousness a writing-pad and pencil are placed on the table, and the hand writes out statements which purport to come from certain deceased persons, who proceed to prove their personal identity to those who may be experimenting with her. Their names and incidents in their past earthly lives are thus written out, tho having previously been wholly unknown to Mrs. Piper. The question is to determine the source of this information. Before discussing this I shall give some illustrations of what occurs under the circumstances described.

I take first an experience of Dr. Richard Hodgson's. His first experiment with Mrs. Piper was about two weeks after his arrival in the United States; so that the circumstances, apart from the proved integrity of Mrs. Piper, render it extremely improbable that she knew anything about him, especially about such incidents as I have to quote here. The result of the first sitting Dr. Hodgson reported as follows.

"Mother living; father dead; little brother dead; four of you living beside mother." Dr. Hodgson says these statements were true, and then adds further pertinent statements made through Mrs. Piper purporting to come from a cousin. I quote the record verbatim:

"Phinuit' ('control') mentioned the name Fred. I said it might be my cousin. 'He says you went to school together. He goes on jumping frog, and laughs. He says he used to get the better of you. He had convulsive movements before his death—struggles. He went off in a sort of spasm. You were not there.'"

Dr. Hodgson then appends a note:

"My cousin Fred far excelled any other person that I have ever seen in the game of leap frog, fly the garter, etc. He took very long flying jumps, and, whenever he played, the game was lined by crowds of schoolmates to watch him. He injured his spine in a gymnasium in Melbourne, Australia, in 1871, and was carried to a hospital, where he lingered for a fortnight, with occasional spasmodic convulsions, in one of which he died."

A Woman Who Defied a Trust.—From Platte Center, Neb., comes a story to the Atlanta *Journal* which tells of the life-work of an intrepid woman 'trust-buster," Mrs. Kate Kehoe. After years of competition with the Nebraska Grain Trust, Mrs. Kehoe was still glorying in her independence when the trust was forced to dissolve by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and in the proceedings she was one of the most important witnesses against the trust. "She is on deck yet," we are told, "doing a business of not less than $200,000 a year." The despatch continues:

But she had a hard fight of it. How close she was prest is only now coming to light. She thanks the loyalty of the farmers hereabout for the victory.

Mrs. Kehoe is a widow who has lived here since 1888. Her husband was an accomplished business man, who taught her his work before he died, and she continued it with success.

But this woman was not allowed to conduct her business in peace. She had to reckon with the Nebraska Grain Trust. It began "picking" on her ten years ago. She was warned to get into the trust. The feminine in her made her determined

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not to. Warnings given by agents and in letters were ignored, and then she found she could not get cars when she wanted them from the Union Pacific. However, the freight department of that road heard from her so persistently that she was able to get some cars, enough to keep her business going, altho it galled her to see her trust competitor across the tracks apparently getting cars without difficulty.

The next move of the trust was to bid up the grain at her depot, offering about one cent higher than the Omaha prices, which were the ones that prevailed. Mrs. Kehoe was compelled to have the quotations wired to her several times a day to keep tab on the market, but this did not enable her to bid ruinous prices for grain.

For quite a while she simply existed by buying what grain she could and selling it to brokers at points as remote as Memphis, Chicago, and Kansas City.

The fact that she still clung to the business made the trust desperate, and she was again besought to enter the combination.

The fight had been going on for over two years when what looked like a knockout blow for the gritty widow came. A fire destroyed her storage-houses with their contents of grain. What caused this fire is a mystery to this day.

Mrs. Kehoe's answer to this disaster was characteristic. In a few days the carpenters were putting up the framework of a new elevator. She redoubled her attention to business, buying early and late and making prompt settlements with the farmers and giving them a square deal all around.

For their part they gave her all support possible. They began to make it a point to help her down the trust. Year in and year out she kept up the fight, sometimes even losing money and drawing upon her implement business to bolster up her grain trade. In its arrogance the trust aroused resentment all over the State and a great exposure of it was made by former agents.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

The Usual Program.—"Yaas, de beauty an' chivalry ob Smoketown mingled in the ballroom."

"Mingled, yo' say?"

"Mingled 'till 'bout 'leven o'clock. Den dey mixt."—*Houston Chronicle.*

Cold Comfort.—VISITOR TO THE WEST INDIES (who has been warned against bathing in the river because of alligators, but has been told by the boatman that there are none at the river's mouth)—"By Jove, this is ripping! But, I say, how do you know there are no alligators here?"

BOATMAN—"Well, you see, sah, de alligator am so turr'ble feared ob de shark!"—*Punch.*

Courteous to the Last.—"Yes," said the warden, "he was the coolest and most thoughtful convict who ever broke jail."

"You don't say!" exclaimed the visitor.

"Yes, he left behind him a note to the Governor of the State beginning: 'I hope you will pardon me for the liberty I'm taking.'"—*Catholic Standard and Times.*

An Expert.—"I need a man for the information bureau. He must be one who can answer every question, even the most unexpected, without losing his head."

"I'm just the man you want. I am the father of eight children."—*Le Rire.*

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Patrimony.
CHAPTER II.
Matrimony.
CHAPTER III.
Acrimony.
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Alimony. —*Puck.*

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PASSERBY—"Thanks, but I have an umbrella."
—*Ulk.*

He Worked Like a Trojan for Them, Too.—"Wonder who was the first woman to get her gowns from Paris?"

"Helen of Troy, no doubt."—*Boston Transcript.*

Still a Mystery.—"And what is your new little brother's name?"

"They haven't found out yet."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

The Optimistic Poet.—"It's snowing this afternoon. I am glad of it; science says that when snow is falling the atmosphere is warmer. And it doesn't take so much coal. . . . I see by my literary journal that a new magazine is to be launched the first of the month. I will have some wares on the ground early. . . . My literary helper also says that *McClunsey* does not want any more poetry. How fortunate I am; this will save at least a stamp book. . . . *The Right of Way Magazine* has a new rejection slip. I never did like the color of the old one. . . . My little darling brain-child got home a day earlier than I expected it. Seems cheery with the little wanderer here. . . . Life is worth while now. If the proposed manuscript bill for lower rates passes the House and Senate this winter, I can get a new suit of clothes and a $2 derby next spring. . . . I hear the postman coming. I must go downstairs now. . . ."—*Puck.*

Think This Over.

Of troubles connubial, jars and divorce,
This, we believe, is the fruitfullest source—
A man falls in love with a dimple or curl,
Then foolishly marries the entire girl.
—*Boston Transcript.*

Merely Sounded Generous.—"And what were the provisions of your uncle's will?"

"That I should have all he left after the payment of his just debts."

"Ah! very good of the old man, wasn't it? What did he leave?"

"Just debts."—*Judy.*

Heavens!—"Is Mike Clancy here?" asked the visitor at the quarry, just after the premature explosion.

"No, sor," replied Costigan; "he's gone."

"For good?"

"Well, sor, he wint in that direction."—*Tit-Bits.*

The Only Attraction.—"Is your husband going with you to the concert?"

"Oh no! He's not interested in hats and frocks."
—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

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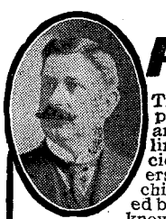

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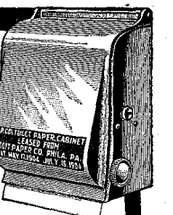

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Footing It Up.—William R. Hearst says that it cost him for his campaign for the governorship $256,370. The following simple addition of the figures he gives explains the result:

2
5
6
3
7
0
—
23

—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

More Obedient than Most Patients.—WATCHMAN (to thief in an iron foundry)—"Here, you, what are you stealing those things for?"

THIEF—"Why, the doctor told me I must take a lot of iron."—*Morgen Journal.*

Fiction Stranger than Truth.—A magazine editor was talking about W. W. Jacobs, the famous humorist.

"I went abroad this summer," he said, "to try and get Mr. Jacobs to write for me; but I found that he had all he could do for six or seven years to come.

"He is a quiet, modest chap. When I praised his wonderful skill in the writing of short stories, he said that it was only their surprizes that made his stories take.

"Then to illustrate what he meant, he told me a story wherein the surprizes came fast and furious.

"He said that a lawyer, defending a man accused of housebreaking, spoke like this:

" 'Your Honor, I submit that my client did not break into the house at all. He found the parlor window open and merely inserted his right arm and removed a few trifling articles. Now, my client's arm is not himself, and I fail to see how you can punish the whole individual for an offense committed by only one of his limbs.'

" 'That argument,' said the judge, 'is very well put. Following it logically, I sentence the defendant's arm to one year's imprisonment. He can accompany it or not, as he chooses.'

"The defendant smiled, and with his lawyer's assistance unscrewed his cork arm and, leaving it in the dock, walked out."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Treatment for the Eyes.—"You told me your husband had large fine eyes. I didn't notice it."

"Wait a minute or two, till the milliner comes along with my new hat and the bill."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

Why Should They?—MISTRESS—"Babette, when I was driving in the park the other day I saw a nurse allow a policeman to kiss a child. I hope you never allow such a thing."

BABETTE—"Non, madam; no polizeman would think of keesing ze child ven I vas zere."—*Tit-Bits.*

CURRENT EVENTS.

Foreign.

January 11.—The steamer *Ponce*, eleven days overdue, is towed into Hamilton, Bermuda.

January 12.—King Alfonso authorizes the opening of a Protestant chapel at the Spanish Court for the use of the Queen's mother.

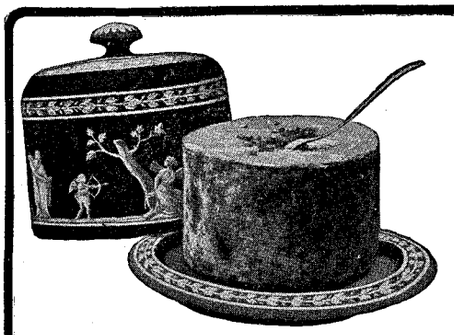
Terrorist leaders in St. Petersburg kill four and wound three of a detachment of twenty police who attempt to search a house.

January 13.—Pius X. tells students of the American College in Rome that the church war in France is one between "the clergy and hell."

January 14.—An unsuccessful attempt is made in the French Senate to stop the government subventions to the four national theaters in Paris.

January 15.—Kingston, the capital of Jamaica, is devastated by an earthquake, followed by fire. Loss of life and property is tremendous.

Russian Finance Minister Kokovsoff declares



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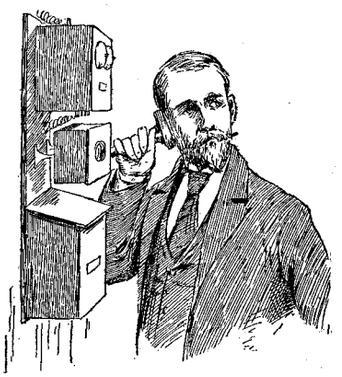

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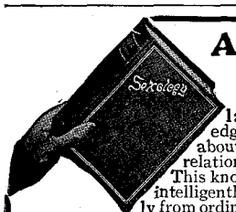

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that the deficit for 1907 will probably be covered by an internal loan of $70,000,000.

January 16.—The election of President Figueroa of the Republic of Salvador is announced.

Count Nicholas Tolstoy is burned to death in his residence near Moscow while trying to save imperial funds in his care.

Smallpox is reported from the famine-stricken districts of China.

January 17.—Estimates of the loss of life at Kingston now run as high as 1,000 and over. Property loss is variously estimated up to $25,000,000.

Peace negotiations are broken off in German Southwestern Africa, and fighting with the revolted natives continues.

Domestic.

CONGRESS:

January 11.—Senate: Senator Hopkins in a long speech defends Senator Reed Smoot.

The General Service Pension bill is passed.

January 12.—Senate: The President's message urging that steps be taken regarding the Salton Sea is read.

Mr. Tillman and Mr. Patterson discuss the Brownsville affair.

January 14.—Senate: In a second message on the Brownsville affair President Roosevelt defends his dismissal of the negro troops from the army, but revokes, as being beyond his constitutional power, that part of the order which bars the discharged men from civil employment under the Government.

House: A bill to prohibit unnecessary whistling of vessels in harbors is passed, and the Fortifications Appropriation Bill is considered.

January 15.—Senate: Mr. Spooner defends the President's action in the Brownsville matter, and criticizes Mr. Tillman for his attacks on the President.

Senate: The nominations of G. B. Cortelyou to be Secretary of the Treasury, James R. Garfield to be Secretary of the Interior, George Von L. Meyer to be Postmaster-General, and Herbert Knox Smith to be Commissioner of Corporations are confirmed.

January 16.—House: The Fortifications Appropriation Bill is passed.

January 17.—House: A bill authorizing the President to send the supply-ship *Celtic* with relief for the people of Jamaica is passed.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS:

January 11.—Secretary Straus issues an order doing away with customs examinations for representatives of foreign governments.

January 12.—The three-cent street-car fare goes into effect in Cleveland.

President Roosevelt asks Congress to take steps to close the break in the Colorado River and save the Imperial Valley, in California, from destruction.

Oliver and Bangs, contractors, of New York, submit the lowest bid for the digging of the Panama Canal.

January 13.—A bulletin from the Department of Commerce and Labor shows that the value of manufactures exported from the United States last year was over $700,000,000.

The Foreign Missions Board of the United States and Canada, at a conference in Philadelphia agrees to forward an appeal for the people of the Kongo to the President and Senate of the United States and to King Edward of Great Britain.

January 14.—A second message on the Brownsville affair is sent to Congress by the President.

Five hundred and thirty-nine indictments against the Standard Oil Company, its subsidiary companies and chief officers, are returned by an Ohio grand jury.

The first national convention for the extension of foreign commerce of the United States convenes at Washington.

J. J. Hill, in a letter to Governor Johnson of Minnesota, reviews the railroad-traffic problem and estimates that it will cost the various roads $5,500,000,000 and five years' time to provide proper facilities.

January 15.—W. S. Clifford, member of the New York Board of Aldermen, is arrested on a charge of receiving a bribe of $6,000 in return for which he was to influence members of the board in the election of a recorder.

January 16.—Ten silver and eight bronze medals and $9,210 in cash are awarded at the third annual meeting of the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission in Pittsburg.

The National Board of Trade, in session at Washington, places itself on record against tariff revision.

January 17.—President Roosevelt urges the building of two first-class, heavily armed battleships of the *Dreadnought* type.

The Ohio-River flood reaches the highest stage for many years. Traffic is abandoned and thousands of people are rendered homeless.

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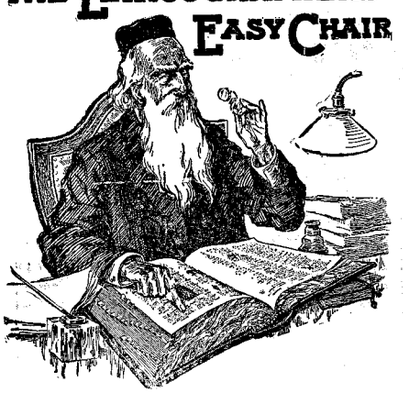
THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR



In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.*

"J. W. S.," Shreveport, La.—"(1) What is the origin and meaning of the three balls used as a sign by pawnbrokers? (2) What is the origin and meaning of the term *high noon*, and to what hour of t..e day does it refer?"

(1) The three balls, sometimes called also the *golden balls*, were originally the arms of the Medici fami'y of Lombardy, and the Lombards, being widely known as money-lenders, their coat of arms was adopted as a trading sign by persons who lent money on interest or on the security of personal property. (2) The term high noon means exactly twelve o'clock in the day, and owes its origin to the idea that at twelve o'clock noon the sun is high in the heavens.

"FRANK," Lancaster, N. Y.—The distinctions between the phrases "in the street" and "on the street" are invariably wire-drawn. Both forms are permissible and may be modified according to circumstances. We speak of the building *on* Broadway, and say our friend lives *in* Twenty-sixth Street. Fitz-Greene Halleck protested vainly against the use of *on* Broadway. "As well," said he, "say Our Father, who art *on* Heaven."

"H. B.," North Adams, Mass.—(1) The name "Sheila," the heroine in William Black's "A Princess of Thule," is correctly pronounced shee'la (*a* as in sofa). (2) The name "Yolande," the heroine in Black's novel of the same name, is pronounced yo"-land' (*o* as in no and *a* as in arm) or yo"lan-de' (*a* as in at and *e* as in they). (3) The word *huma*, designating a fabulous bird of the East which is said to be a restless wanderer, is pronounced hu'ma (*u* as in rule and *a* as in sofa).

"M. J. H.," Manhattan.—"Am I correct in writing 'St. James's St., London,' without an 's' after the apostrophe? I have been told I am absolutely wrong if I do so."

In England, usage sanctions the use of an additional "s" after the apostrophe, thus, "St. James's." There the rule that monosyllabic nouns ending with a sibilant sound add the apostrophe and *s* except when the following word begins with a sibilant sound is disregarded in practise. The English write "St. James's Square," "St. James's Street," and "St. James's Road," violating the rule. In the United States the rule is observed and the "s" is dropt.

"D. M. L.," Milwaukee, Wis.—"What is the distinction between a *bounty* and a *subsidy*? Are bounties constitutional?"

In political economy a *bounty* is a grant from a government or state for: (1) the encouragement of a trade, industry, or profession; (2) for killing harmful animals or beasts of prey; (3) to induce enlistment in the army or navy. A *subsidy* is: (1) pecuniary aid directly granted by a government to an individual or commercial enterprise deemed productive of public benefit; (2) money furnished by one nation to another to aid it in carrying on a war against a third. As long as bounties are consistent with the constitution of a state and in harmony with its laws it may be presumed that they are constitutional.

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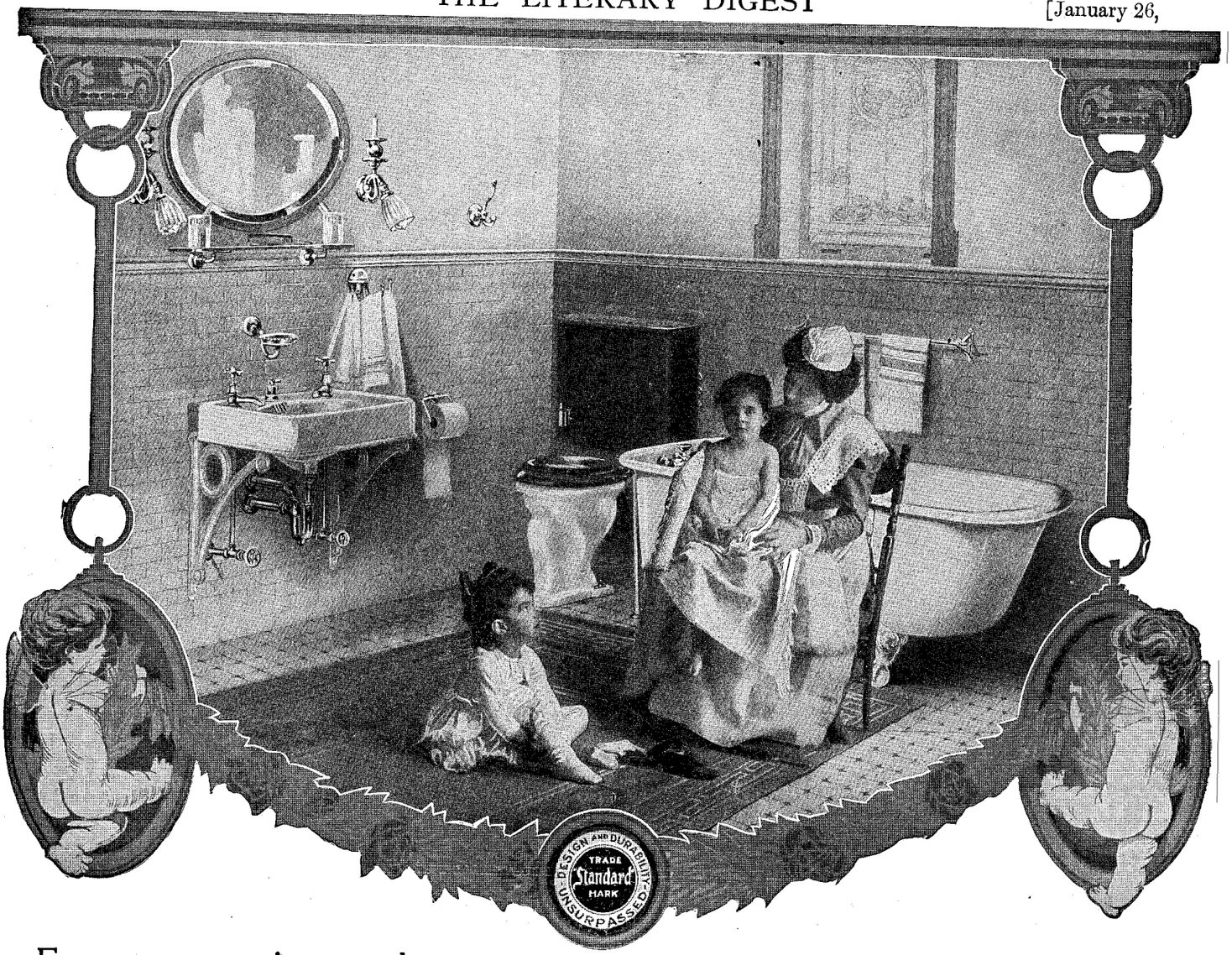

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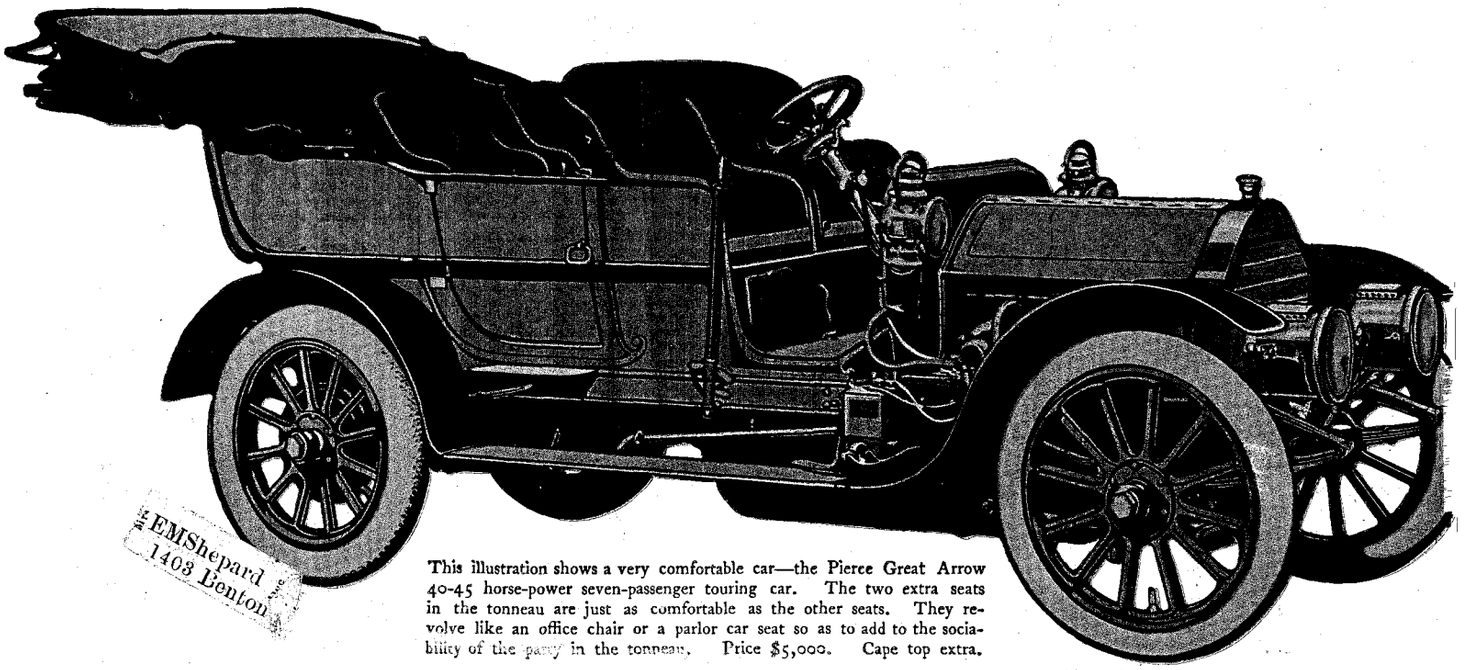

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